

THE TIMES

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25p

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Tomorrow

Secrets of the past
The recent discovery of a rich Egyptian tomb has given fresh encouragement to other academics who are searching sites around the world. They believe that they have only just begun to scratch the surface of the ancient world. What great finds are still to be made?



All change
A new smooth look from a fashion radical

Indoor games
Britain meets the USSR at Cosford

Portfolio

Saturday's £20,000 weekly prize in The Times Portfolio competition was shared by three readers: Mrs Ruth Scarratt, of Parley, Surrey; Mr L P Henshaw, of Weymouth, Dorset, and Mr Ian Wilson, of Hemel Hempstead, Herts. The daily prize of £2,000 was shared by Mr E Leigh-Howard, of Knightsbridge, London SW1, and Mr Neil Howard, of Keighley, Yorkshire.

Portfolio list page 18; rules and how to play, information service, page 32.

Obscenity Bill climbdown

Mr Winston Churchill has abandoned his "laundry list" of activities deemed as obscene and not suitable for broadcasting or publication and replaced it with more general guidelines in his Bill designed to extend the scope of the Obscene Publications Act.

Page 32

Missile offer

President Reagan has proposed removal of intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe within three years in a letter to the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, but also wants the scrapping of Soviet weapons aimed at China and Japan.

Page 7

Militant fight

The leadership of the Labour Party is preparing for confrontation with the Militant Tendency, when the party executive considers on Wednesday disciplinary measures against Liverpool members of the group.

Page 2

Iran appeared

As Iran buried those who died when an airliner was shot down by the Iraqis, Iranian military successes have alarmed the UN Security Council into drafting a resolution in effect blaming Iraq for the Gulf war.

Page 5

Prince's plea

The Prince of Wales urged British businesses to develop closer links between industry and local communities suggesting they set aside part of their profits for community projects.

Page 32

Cancer link

Widowhood and other stressful events could predispose some women to breast cancer, a new study says. The extra effort in hiding emotions could weaken their immune system.

Page 3

Merger talk

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, is in merger talks with Exco, the financial conglomerate, which could lead to the creation of a £1 billion group.

Page 17

Guns proposal

New tactics in the use of firearms by the police should be considered, a confidential report to the Home Secretary says.

Page 2

£20,000 earners may pay £3bn more in taxes

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

A Labour government will impose an extra £3,000 million in taxes on the richest million taxpayers, Mr Neil Kinnock said yesterday.

An Inland Revenue source said last night that the plan would affect those earning between £20,000 and £25,000 a year and upwards.

The Labour leader also said in an interview on the Tyne Tees Television *Face the Press* programme that he would legislate to make sure that strikers could not be dismissed in pursuit of legitimate industrial action taken after a ballot.

Asked how he planned to finance his investment programme, Mr Kinnock said that the money would come from borrowing by reducing unemployment and by a reimposition of the tax liability cap in the last six years to the tune of about £3,000 million a year, the top 3 to 5 per cent of taxpayers.

Mr Kinnock said: "It is a question of starting to collect the effective level of tax again from those who are very rich in our society—I mean people in the top 3 to 5 per cent as I have said."

The Inland Revenue source

said that in this financial year the top 5 per cent of taxpayers, those on a taxable income of more than £16,200, contributed about £1,800 million on the higher rate bands, which were reduced from a limit of 83 per cent to 60 per cent in the 1979 Budget.

Replacing it with "a framework of property rights".

He said: "What we'll see constructed in place of an industrial relations system that provokes conflict is one that allocates rights and responsibilities and can safely be put in the hands of reasonable people instead of the ruthless and the self-interested and the irrational, which is the purpose that the Conservative legislation now serves".

That meant that balloting provisions would "in a variety of forms be retained" and Mr Kinnock said: "Insofar as it encourages rank and file involvement in the decision making and the elections of trade unionism, then it's to be accepted".

Asked about the dispute involving News International and Wapping, Mr Kinnock said that a Labour government would ensure "that for the period of a strike you could not terminate peoples' employment because of that strike, or during that strike".

"It's a system of law which operates with effectiveness elsewhere; there's no reason why it couldn't effectively and justly operate in this country."

Asked how he planned to scale down the tax-cutting process in such a way as to relieve people on lower incomes. So I'm not saying we don't want to change standard rate, I'm saying we don't want to increase standard rate."

The Labour leader said he did not want to make any promises or sign any cheques at the moment, but if it could be done he would like to introduce discriminatory help for those on less than £6,500 a year.

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Labour is steeled to expel Militant

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

The Labour leadership is preparing itself for outright confrontation with the Trotskyite Militant Tendency on Wednesday when the party's national executive considers disciplinary action against Liverpool hardliners.

A report from a nine-strong inquiry team is thought to identify more than ten key figures in the Liverpool Militant hierarchy, including Mr Derek Hatton, deputy leader of the council, Mr Tony Mulhearn, president of the district party, and Mr Terry Harrison, deputy president and one of the Tendency's founders.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, said on *Face the Press* yesterday: "Where we can establish firm evidence for people being part of the Militant Tendency, they will be put out of the party. That's what I've said for a long time; that's what we'll stick to."

"The inquiry has been very thorough, the consideration will be very thorough, and the action taken will be very thorough."

But the inquiry report is understood to contain a dissenting section from Miss Margaret Beckett and Mrs Audrey Wise. Mr Tony Benn and Mr Eric Heffer have given notice that they will oppose expulsions on Wednesday.

The meeting will be lobbied by Militant supporters, a protest which may provide graphic evidence of the scale of Trotskyist infiltration into the party.

Although Mr Kinnock believes that a public show of strength is necessary to reassure traditional Labour voters that Liverpool is not an example of Labour in office, any expulsions will be met with a tough, concerted and protracted counterattack.

Those charged with Militant membership are expected to be asked to attend a further national executive meeting next month, to answer the charges, and if there are any expulsions there will be a final right of appeal to this year's party conference.

Mr Hatton said yesterday: "I am quite prepared to go in any meeting of the national executive committee to answer any so-called allegations."

"So far, all the inquiry has done is spend 60 hours talking 'title tattle'. There has been no suggestion of any evidence at all against any single member of the party in Liverpool. The party in Liverpool certainly opposes any single expulsion that might come out."

Concorde trip to Mexico

Concorde is to fly to Mexico for the first time, taking 100 people for a three-night holiday in Las Brisas, Acapulco. Ninety-nine passengers will pay £3,475, get tickets for the soccer World Cup final, and be accompanied by a celebrity host.

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Secret report calls for revised police gun tactics

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Consideration of new tactics in the use of guns by the police is proposed by the Police Complaints Authority in a confidential report to the Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd.

It may be that the time has come to set up an inquiry into the advantages and disadvantages of setting up special firearms teams, possibly regional ones, to undertake armed operations, the report says.

The authority is concerned about the present practice, which calls police officers with firearms training from normal duties to take part in armed operations.

That caused the authority to consider whether it was fair and reasonable to expect a policeman to be an ordinary beat officer at one moment and then within a few hours to be a member of a team in a potentially dangerous firearms operation. Arguably, too much was being asked of such an officer.

But Mr Hurd is strongly resisting the idea of setting up elite groups of police officers on permanent firearms duty ready for armed incidents. These are known as Swat (Special Weapons and Tactics) squads in the United States.

The authority has said that there should be a fundamental

Paper run beats the pickets

Continued from page 1

suggest that a Labour government would talk only to newspapers which supported the Labour Party. It was not true that the Leader of Her Majesty's opposition had a constitutional duty to talk to all newspapers. Government ministers often excluded newspapers when they select the newspapers the ones they wish to brief or "leak" to.

"The fact is that I would have the same attitude towards any employer who behaved in the way the *News of the World's* employer behaved - whatever their politics." The Leader of the Opposition had the duty to uphold the rights of all citizens, he said.

The *News of the World* replied in its leader column: "We disagree almost 100 per cent with Mr Kinnock but we uphold his right to put his views. That is what Press freedom is all about, but the Opposition leader pays only lip service to it by his continuing refusal to speak to our journalists, those of *The Sun*, *The Sunday Times* and *The Times*."

Mr Arthur Britten, News International's Director of Corporate Affairs, said of Mr Kinnock's stance: "We deplore any kind of censorship and that's what it is."

Maxwell's closure threat

Continued from page 1

He claimed the unions had totally rejected a "survival" plan for his Scottish operation presented last week. It included printing from last night of a full-colour Irish edition of *The Mirror* in Glasgow.

In his warning, made in a letter to all staff and published in yesterday's *Sunday Mail*, Mr Maxwell said that in return for asking for voluntary redundancies and changes in working practices he had offered a 10 per cent pay rise and a guarantee of no compulsory dismissals.

"The inevitable consequences of the rejection of this generous offer are that in order to safeguard the survival of this company we have no alternative but to notify the Department of Employment that we will need to declare redundancy between 300 and 400 of our 1,050 workforce."

Mr Maxwell, who also publishes *The Mirror*, *Sunday Mirror*, and *Sunday People*, recently negotiated job cuts and changes in his London and Manchester operations after similar closure threats.

The publisher said there were obvious examples of unnecessary staffing costs. He cited the newspapers' Edinburgh office which had 15 journalists and cost about £500,000 a year to run. "This scandalous overmanning will no longer be allowed to continue."

The Sun had only six journalists to serve the whole of Scotland, he said.

Unless agreement was reached quickly the company's structure would be radically changed. Production of the newspapers would be transferred to a new firm, the British Newspaper Printing Corporation (Scotland), and the publishing would be undertaken by the *Evening Standard* and *Sunday Mail* (1986) Limited.

The printing side would operate at Anderson House as a contract operation printing the *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail* and the Irish edition of *The Mirror*.

After two additional presses were installed the new company would be seeking work from other newspaper publishers.

She said in another Com-

mons reply on February 13:

"We shall continue to seek ways of improving the education system through the extension of parental choice and through the improvement of standards in the system."

One informed party source said last night that the credit system would work as a kind of "Access card to education" and he said that it would be a political leap forward.

The Prime Minister's determination to act on education was recently signalled in an unnoticed Commons reply when she said on February 4: "I deeply regret that there are not so many direct grant schools as there were, and I believe that we must further consider the question of education."

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Gaming
chief
killed
in fall

Stress factor ignored in breast cancer, professor says

Breast cancer, which claims the lives of 14,000 British women every year, is statistically linked to stressful events in life and the individual's ability to cope with them, according to Professor Cary Cooper, head of organizational psychology at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.

He accuses the medical profession of being "extremely slow" at recognizing the impact of psycho-social factors on health and well-being.

"When a woman loses her husband her doctor gives her Valium. Maybe he should be giving her some kind of support mechanism instead, such as counselling," Professor Cooper says.

Together with his wife, Dr Rachel Cooper, and Mr Brian Faragher, head statistician at the University Hospital of South Manchester, Professor Cooper has just completed a four-year study of more than 2,000 women being screened for breast cancer, the largest investigation of its kind.

It shows that women who are reluctant to show their emotions are more likely to develop breast cancer than those better able to cope with stress, because the extra effort they put into coping lowers the effectiveness of the body's immune system.

As a result, adverse life events, such as widowhood, can accelerate if not trigger breast cancer, Professor Cooper says.

The study also shows that the women most likely to develop breast cancer are less competitive and aggressive than most, and more withdrawn. When they cry, they tend to cry alone.

Professor Cooper, who presents Channel Four's *How to Survive the 9 to 5 television programme*, which looks at

Research close to gene clue for cystic fibrosis

Scientists seeking a cure for cystic fibrosis are very close to finding the faulty genes which cause the disease, a conference was told yesterday.

Mrs Barbara Bentley, director of the Cystic Fibrosis Research Trust, told its biannual conference in Scarborough: "We are now excitingly close to tracing the genes responsible, and this will lead us to being able to treat them."

Mrs Bentley said: "Twenty years ago, when the trust was started, it was rare for anyone to survive into adulthood. Now it is commonplace."

Victims of the disease, which affects the lungs and digestive system, have to undergo several hours of physiotherapy every day.

Mrs Bentley said two million people were carriers of cystic fibrosis, and if they had children there was a one-in-four chance that they would develop the disease.

The exciting discovery of the actual chromosome on which the faulty gene lies opens up the hope that in only a few years it will be possible to identify cystic fibrosis carriers and, much earlier, predict diagnosis will be available," Mrs Bentley said.

Delegates from the trust's 82 branches were told a record £750,000 had been raised in the past year for research into the disease, which affects 6,000 people.

Blood key to deafness

Blood tests could be used to help to detect and cure deafness after the discovery by scientists that the thickness of blood may cause loss of hearing.

Two studies of patients attending Glasgow hospitals for hearing disorders showed that they were more likely to have particularly rigid red cells in their blood than people with normal hearing. That could make it more difficult for the cells to pass through very narrow blood vessels to feed a vital part of the ear.

Mr George Browning, of the Medical Research Council's

stress at work, believes that women who are prone to stress can help themselves by finding ways of getting it out of their system.

"If you cry, do not cry alone," he advises. "Do it when other people are around so that someone will see that you are upset and will listen to you. If that is difficult, seek other help; counselling will do you much more good than Valium."

The study of 2,163 women reporting for breast screening was conducted at the University Hospital of South Manchester, the St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield, and the BUPA Medical Centre in London.

Birth control vaccine tested

The first trial of a new birth-control vaccine that could prevent pregnancy for between one and two years has started in Australia (our Social Services Correspondent writes).

Thirty women who have been sterilized have volunteered to have the vaccine in a nine-month study to assess its safety and side effects.

At present the only other vaccine in widespread use lasts for three to six months and produces unpleasant side effects in some women. The new vaccine, which has been successfully tested on animals, blocks a hormone which is essential to allow the fertilized egg to implant in the womb.

The World Health Organization says the vaccine could be available for general use by the mid-1990s, and officials claim its development could be as important as the introduction of the contraceptive pill.

The report says there is now "general agreement that joint planning between health and local authorities and voluntary groups" has achieved less over the last decade than had been hoped".

• The Banking Insurance and Finance Union (Bifu) has launched a survey on the employment of disabled staff in banks, building societies and insurance companies.

The union claims that few of the industry's 750,000 workforce are disabled, and where they are employed, as telephonists for example, career opportunities are limited.

"We want to improve the number and range of finance industry jobs available to people who have disabilities," Ms Ann Rae, who chairs the union's disablement advisory committee, said.

"The exciting discovery of the actual chromosome on which the faulty gene lies opens up the hope that in only a few years it will be possible to identify cystic fibrosis carriers and, much earlier, predict diagnosis will be available," Mrs Bentley said.

Delegates from the trust's 82 branches were told a record £750,000 had been raised in the past year for research into the disease, which affects 6,000 people.

Specialist shops hold their own

A survey in the London area by Thames Television, reported in *The Grocer*, finds that in a four-week period, 57 per cent of shoppers visited a specialist greengrocer, 51 per cent a butcher, and 47 per cent a baker.

But only 12 per cent went to a fishmonger, and more than half of all fish bought was from general grocery stores.

The increasing power of supermarket chains is shown. During the survey period, 60 per cent visited a Sainsbury store, more than a third bought from Tesco, and a quarter went to a Co-op.

Dr Colin Rudd, consultant

Funds 'too low to aid mentally sick'

By Nicholas Timmins

Joint finance, the system being used by the Government to help to fund the transfer of care for schizophrenics and the mentally ill and handicapped to the community, is proving inadequate for the task, a study by the National Association of Health Authorities has concluded.

Instead, extra forms of bridging finance are needed if the community care policy is to be implemented effectively, the study, undertaken jointly with the Centre for Research in Social Policy at Loughborough University, Leicestershire, said.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, is to discuss the issue of bridging finance with the chairmen of the 14 regional health authorities next month.

In an interview with *The Times* last week, Mr Fowler said he would reconsider the possibility of providing central bridging funds if the chairman feels that is necessary to make community care work.

Planners claim it is necessary because health and local authorities are being required to develop the new community-based services at the same time as maintaining the old long-stay mental hospitals while they are being run down.

Mr Gerald Wistow, of Loughborough University, who undertook the joint finance survey, said: "It is clear that joint finance has only a very limited role to play in easing patient transfers from hospital to community care."

While about £20 million a year has been available in the past two years through joint finance, it represents an average of only about £200,000 a year for each local authority to fund new community care schemes.

The study found that more local authorities were willing to enter into commitments to provide community care schemes in 1984 than they had been in 1981. This was in spite of the fact that their take-up of joint finance had fallen steadily from more than 90 per cent in the five years to 1981, to only 73 per cent in 1984-85.

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New technique to aid claims for asbestososis

A simple test by doctors at the London Chest Hospital is offering new hope to people who are denied compensation after exposure to asbestos.

One in 10 people claiming industrial disablement benefits are turned down at present because of doubts about whether they have asbestos or some other lung disease.

The test is helping doctors to confirm asbestososis in cases where X-rays and other methods of diagnosis have proved inconclusive. It was recently recognized by the Medical Appeal Tribunal in awarding disablement benefits.

Dr Colin Rudd, consultant

at the Institute of Hearing Research out-station at Glasgow Royal Infirmary, said further studies were under way.

He said that about one person in eight suffers perceptible loss of hearing and for many there was no known cause.

Older people were more likely to suffer, but whether that was due to ageing or an accumulation of the effects of illness and hazards, such as noise, for a longer period, was uncertain.

But it had now been found that blood viscosity could be an important factor. Mr

Browning added: "It raises the exciting possibility of new ways of diagnosing loss of hearing at the earliest stage and treating it by treating the blood disorder."

Professor Mark Haggard, director of the Institute of Hearing Research, Nottingham, said a national survey, analysed by his colleague, Dr Adrian Davis, had indicated that about seven million people in England and Wales suffered from a 25 decibel hearing loss. That meant they could not hear a loudish whisper, but would hear something louder.

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Treasury faces opposition over 'too small' benefit rises

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Increases in social security threshold where they would be benefits from July are expected to be announced today with a rise of between 40p and 45p a week in the single old age pension and of between 65p and 70p for a couple.

The increases come after the publication last week of figures showing a rise in the retail price index of 1.1 per cent between last May—the baseline for the previous rise paid in November—and January's inflation figure.

The uprating is to take effect this July because ministers are moving the annual uprating date from the traditional November increase to April as part of the Government's social security reforms. This July's increase will be followed by another in April next year.

Conventionally, increases are rounded to the nearest 5p which would give an increase of only 40p on the single person's pension of £38.30, and of 65p on a couple's pension of £61.30, although both figures almost reach the

Remands by courts 'unfair lottery'

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Unfair and capricious differences between courts in the granting of bail are cited in a report published today by the Prison Reform Trust.

Calling the system a lottery, the report says that defendants in Dorset are 12 times more likely to be remanded in custody than their counterparts in Bedfordshire. Yet the Bail Act, 1971 was supposed to lead to greater consistency and a drastic reduction in remands in custody.

Great differences exist even between neighbouring areas. Uxbridge magistrates remand in custody 19 per cent of those whose cases cannot go ahead immediately while at Harrow

the figure is 4 per cent, the trust says.

Magistrates in Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Merseyside, South Wales, Essex, Nottinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Warwickshire and Lincolnshire all remand less than one in ten in custody with no apparent ill-effect.

But areas which remand particularly high numbers in custody include Dorset, Cheshire, Devon and Cornwall, Humberside, Norfolk, Sussex, and Leicestershire.

The Bail Lottery (from the Prison Reform Trust, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RS; 50p).

When police make things worse

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A judge has issued a warning about the dangers that can follow the intervention of over-assertive police officers in public house brawls and similar incidents.

Writing in the current issue of *NASPO News*, the magazine of the National Association of Senior Probation Officers, Judge Pickles writes that the

common man has come into his inheritance and is asserting himself.

He adds: "Let those who stand in his way beware. This new assertiveness leads to violence: a sudden confrontation between two or more people, in a pub or club, over something silly." Drink may play a part.

The modern tendency for a man who feels thwarted was for him not to think twice and back down but rather to lash out.

"When the police come, things may get worse", the judge writes. "In my experience, most officers are tactful and pacifying. But some assert themselves too much."

Two short-listed entries for

The Times/RIBA Community Enterprise Scheme, visited by assessors last week, demonstrate the part that partner-



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A single 'phone call is all it takes to start the ball rolling. Our choice of industrial and commercial space and development land in prime

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The Commission for the New Towns, 58 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1LD. Telex: 262334. Facsimile: 01-491 0412.

Bracknell—Central Lancashire—Corby—Crawley—Harlow—Hatfield—Hemel Hempstead—Northampton—Redditch—Skelmersdale—Stevenage—Welwyn Garden City.

Hunt to trace fake art deco ceramics

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Phillips auctioneers have supplied the police with a kit for recognizing fake Clarice Cliff ceramics which have flooded the market over the past few weeks.

The vases, plates and other wares, naively painted in bright colours, which made the artist popular in the 1930s have become worth hundreds and sometimes thousands of pounds since American collectors became interested a few years ago.

Phillips' 18 salerooms around the country have been issued with a "fake recognition" kit. It comprises colour photographs of three views of a false vase and the same pictures of a genuine item for comparison. Five sets of the kit have been passed to police for circulation to home county forces.

The small rises at a time when inflation is running at 5.5 per cent are likely to provoke criticism from Opposition MPs.

Social security ministers are also facing opposition from their own back benches over any attempt to freeze child benefit which is due to rise by only 5p from its present level of £7 a week.

Seventeen Conservatives

MPs have signed an early-day motion calling for it to be uprated in line with inflation after the decision last November to cut its value in real terms by 5p.



Miss Lynn Hutton watching Mr Alan Cotteridge working on a Queen Street Mill loom.

Mill town has room for jobs

By Charles Knevitt
Architecture Correspondent

Burnley in Lancashire was once a booming manufacturing town, the world's largest exporter of cotton goods. The wealth it created supported six theatres and 16 cinemas, and during the Second World War it hosted visits from both the Old Vic and Sadler's Wells.

But, as with many of its neighbouring towns, it fell prey to the 27 per cent drop in manufacturing employment in Britain between 1960 and 1978.

The hundreds of cotton mills which closed have found new uses for other types of industry, warehousing and mail order, and small industrial and workspace units.

As Dr Nicholas Falk of Urban and Economic Development told the Royal Society of Arts in 1984: "The real problem is not that of making the physical conversion to new uses and roles, but of making the mental changes needed to manage decline in ways that are acceptable to all concerned."

"This is largely due to the inertia and conservatism of the institutions that control the bulk of the resources, and their unwillingness to recognize the significance of the post-industrial age we are entering."

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The Times/RIBA Community Enterprise Scheme, visited by assessors last week, demonstrate the part that partner-

tary organization, in partnership with Burnley Borough Council, using funds from a number of different sources.

The aim is to create 100 jobs through its new lease of life and a working museum, small workshop units, and local tourist attraction point. Work started in 1984 and the workships between voluntary organizations and local councils, with government and private sector assistance, can lead to the regeneration of such places.

Queen Street Mill, Harle Sykes, is the last remaining steam-powered cotton weaving mill in the country. It has recently been refurbished as part of an ambitious industrial heritage scheme by Pennine Heritage, a charitable voluntary organization, in partnership with Burnley Borough Council, using funds from a number of different sources.

The project supported by the council is the £1.9 million restoration of the grade II-star listed Burnley Mechanics' Institute building as an arts and entertainment centre, with special facilities for the disabled.

Professional facilities will be available to a wide range of local cultural and dramatic societies, as well as advice. A programme of events and activities is being developed by, for, and with young people. Initially it will be open for 100 hours, seven days a week.

There has been some con-

Law Report February 24 1968

No liability for trespassers' damages

King v Liverpool City Council

Before Lord Justice Purchas, Lord Justice Nicholls and Mr Justice Caulfield [Judgment given February 18]

An occupier of a vacant premises did not owe a duty of care to residents of other premises to take steps to prevent trespassers from entering the vacant premises and damaging water pipes thereto, and he therefore would not be liable in negligence to a resident of premises which had been flooded as a result of water escaping from such damaged pipes.

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing an appeal by the plaintiff, Mrs Mary King, against the dismissal by the Liverpool County Court (Judge Sacks) on January 8, 1983 of her claim for damages in nuisance and negligence against the defendant, Liverpool City Council, which owned the flat with the plaintiff had lived and the flat immediately above it, in respect of flooding in the flat occupied by the plaintiff caused by water escaping from pipes in the vacant flat which had been damaged by vandals.

Mr David Marshall Evans, QC and Mr Graham Wood for the plaintiff; Mr John Kay, QC and Mr William Braithwaite for the defendant.

The trial judge had found that that had not been done, or if it had it had not prevented vandals causing the defendant to damage the plaintiff's property.

The plaintiff had conceded that, on the facts of the case, the nuisance claim could only succeed if he could establish that the defendant had been negligent, but had argued that the judge had been wrong to dismiss the negligence claim on the basis that he was bound to do so by *P. Perl (Exporters) Ltd v Camden London Borough Council* [1984] 3 All ER 537, *Davies v Liverpool Corporation* [1949] 2 All ER 175, *Newby v General Lighterage Co Ltd* [1955] 1 Lloyd's Rep 273 and *Haynes v Harwood & Son* [1935] 1 KB 146, from which it was clear that it was necessary to assess the scope of the duty of care in each case by reference to the circumstances in which it arose.

The court had been referred to a number of cases where a defendant had been held liable for the acts of third parties, including *Dorset Yacht Co Ltd v Home Office* [1970] AC 1004, *Harris v Birkenhead Corporation* [1976] 1 WLR 2728, *Portsmouth Corporation v Portsmouth Council* [1985] 3 All ER 537, *Davies v Liverpool Corporation* [1949] 2 All ER 175, *Newby v General Lighterage Co Ltd* [1955] 1 Lloyd's Rep 273 and *Haynes v Harwood & Son* [1935] 1 KB 146, from which it was clear that it was necessary to assess the scope of the duty of care in each case by reference to the circumstances in which it arose.

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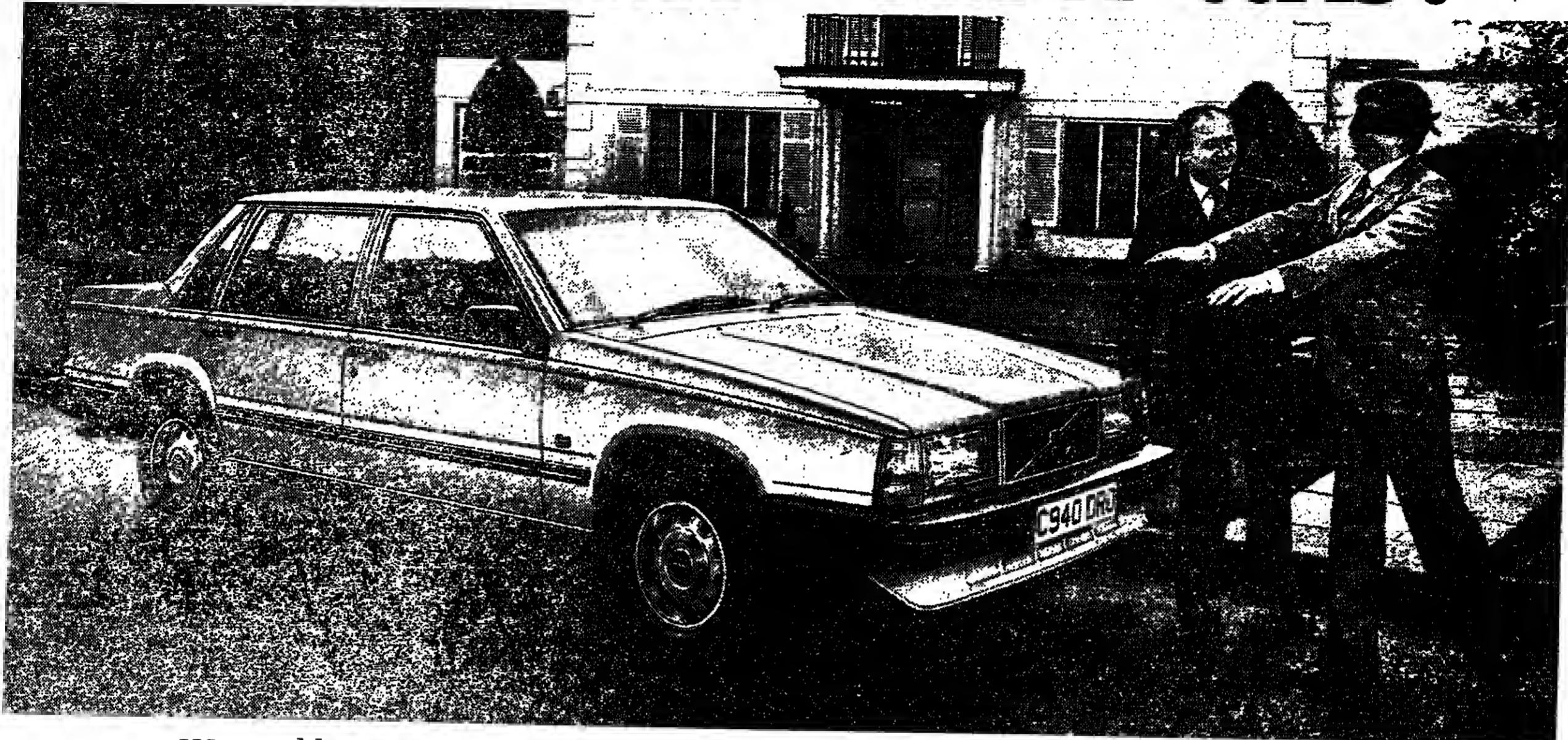
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IF YOU COULD TEST-DRIVE IT BLINDFOLD, WOULD YOU GUESS WHAT CAR IT WAS?



We wouldn't recommend this experiment for real, but it's an interesting hypothesis nevertheless. Imagine it.

The salesman guides you into the driver's seat. It feels reassuringly firm, yet so comfortable it could have been made specially for you.

(In fact, it has an adjustable lumbar support and a 12-position height and rake adjustment.)

The door closes with an effortless clunk.

"IT'S A MERCEDES!"

Good guess, but the wrong one.

Somehow, you can sense the feeling of spaciousness inside the car.

Your hands fall naturally onto the steering wheel, and your feet onto the pedals.

You switch on the ignition. The engine fires instantaneously, dying to a barely audible purr.

"A DAIMLER, PERHAPS?"

Perhaps, yes. But actually, no.

As you pull away from the kerb (don't worry, the salesman gives you directions) you notice the lightness and precision of the powersteering.

You accelerate briskly through the gears, enjoying the smooth power of the engine.

This car is no slouch.

"IT'S ONE OF THOSE BIG BMW'S!"

No it isn't.

The salesman, feeling rather pleased with himself, helps you with a few clues.

He tells you about the car's welded box-

steel construction, and the 9 coats of paint and primer that protect the bodywork.

He mentions the 13-outlet heating and ventilation system, the 17.2 cubic foot boot, the central locking.

You can feel the power-assisted brakes for yourself.

"A JAGUAR?"

Wrong again.

Against your better judgement, you start to lower your sights a bit. You did, after all, mention a price limit of £11,000.

But what car of that sort of price could give you this sort of ride?

Unable to contain your curiosity any longer, you pull into the kerb and pull off the blindfold.

"A VOLVO! I KNEW I COULDN'T AFFORD IT!"

Yes, it's a Volvo. The 740 GL, to be precise.

And yes, you can afford it.

Amazingly, the car you thought could have been a Mercedes costs only £10,271.

You turn to the salesman sitting beside you. In one hand, he has an order form for a brand new Volvo 740GL.

In the other, a pen.

Despite his presumptuousness, you sign.

To: Volvo, Springfield House, Princess Street, Bristol BS3 4EE
For a brochure, phone (0272) 217082 or post the coupon.

74/58-04-F-09

Mr/Mrs/Miss _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

THE 1986 VOLVO 740. FROM £10,271.

THE 1986 VOLVO 740 RANGE STARTS AT £10,271. 2.3 LITRE ENGINE. CARBURETTOR AND INJECTED VERSIONS AVAILABLE. PRICES INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VAT (DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA). CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. CUSTOMER INFORMATION TEL. IPSWICH 0473 715131.

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THE TIMES MONDAY FEBRUARY 24 1986

OVERSEAS NEWS

7

Reagan wants INF weapons dumped within three years

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan sent a letter yesterday to Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, welcoming his proposal for a ban on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, but calling also for the elimination of Soviet weapons targeted on China and Japan.

His letter, said to be positive and optimistic in tone, is a formal reply to a Soviet proposal of January 15, which outlined a plan for the gradual elimination of all nuclear weapons by the end of the century. The White House is to issue a statement within the next day or two.

While welcoming a nuclear ban by the year 2000, Mr Reagan concentrated in his letter on an INF agreement, an area where progress looks most promising.

He called for removal of intermediate-range weapons in Europe within three years. But to alleviate concern expressed to Mr Edward Rowley, a US arms control adviser who recently discussed the plan with Asian countries, Mr Reagan insisted SS20 missiles must be scrapped in Asia.

As one option, the President suggested limiting SS20 deployment to Soviet Central Asia and allowing the US to keep an equal number of intermediate missiles in Europe to 140 within a year, with proportional reductions in Asia. The number would then be halved and dropped to zero.

Another option would be to reduce the numbers straight down to zero in three years on a global basis.

On the British and French nuclear weapons, which Mr Gorbachov says should not be modernized, the US position is that it is up to those two countries to negotiate separately with Moscow. He rejected



The American entertainer, Danny Kaye, proudly displaying his Legion d'Honneur after receiving the decoration in Paris

Spaniards march against alliance

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Hundreds of thousands of Spaniards took to the streets of Madrid yesterday to demonstrate against remaining in Nato, as the Government of Señor Felipe González prepared to launch its campaign for a "yes" verdict on membership in the March 12 referendum.

The demonstrators have the wind in their sails, with two public opinion polls released at the weekend showing majorities in favour of leaving Nato, especially among young people.

In an obvious bid to prevent the anti-Nato demonstration dominating the headlines, four ministers addressed rallies of Socialists yesterday in working-class suburbs of the capital. They were not well attended.

Señor Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, the Foreign Minis-

Dead spy left letter for wife

From Hassan Akhtar Islamabad

Mr Wu-tai Chin, the former Central Intelligence Agency analyst convicted of spying for China for 30 years, killed himself in his prison cell on Friday by tying a plastic bag over his head, a post-mortem examination confirmed (Michael Binyon writes).

Medical examiners found that Chin, aged 63, died of asphyxiation. A sealed letter to his wife that he posted in prison will be translated and screened for possible security information. The authorities are also investigating why he was left unsupervised.

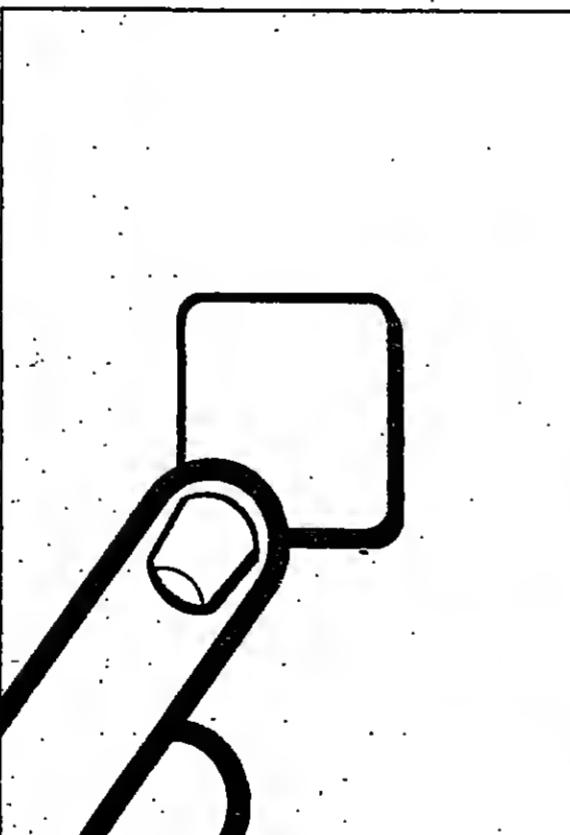
Chin had been convicted and was due to be sentenced on March 17.

Reagan picks new White House counsel

Washington (UPI) — Mr Peter J. Wallison, aged 44, a Washington lawyer and former counsel to Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, will succeed Mr Fred Fielding as the White House counsel, President Reagan announced on Friday.

In another announcement, President Reagan said he was nominating Mr Ronald Lauder, former chairman of Estée Lauder International, to be ambassador to Austria.

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Inquiry explodes Nasa's credibility

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

The inquiry into the cause of the shuttle Challenger disaster has shocked America almost as profoundly as the explosion itself.

Almost daily during the past week, the inquiry has embarrassingly and incriminatingly revealed not simply a failure of technology but a massive failure of the entire organization.

The once vaunted National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) now virtually stands accused of culpable negligence.

Far from stemming a hemorrhage of confidence, the Rogers Commission has opened wounds through which the credibility of Nasa drains rapidly. Its revelations are far more damaging than any trouble with the O-ring seals of the booster rockets. They have not only undermined public and political support but, more seriously, have led to public questions

from the very men who were the agency's raison d'être — the astronauts.

Statements made by Nasa officials shortly after the explosion portrayed the pre-launch discussions as normal, suggesting there had been little concern about the cold weather. But the commission has found that fierce arguments raged on the eve of the launch as engineers from Morton Thiokol, the booster rocket manufacturers, tried in vain to abort the launch, warning Nasa of the danger to the seals from the cold. Nasa officials cajoled the engineers to go against their better judgement and a long-standing rule that a safety case had to be made

Ariane goes into perfect orbit

Kourou, French Guiana (AP) — The European Space Agency reported that two satellites launched by the Ariane booster were in perfect north-south orbit. With the US

space shuttle programme in temporary suspension after the explosion of Challenger, Ariane's success can only increase its share of the huge satellite launch market.

There is no doubt heads will roll beginning at the top. Mr James Bates, the administrator, is on leave facing accusations of fraud from his previous job with a big defence contractor. But he is trying to ensure that if he goes,

Dr William Graham, his acting deputy, will not replace him. The Reagan Administration bristles at any attempt to dictate terms, but probably wants both men out. Mr Jesse Moore, head of the shuttle programme, was transferred before the ill-fated launch.

What is not questioned is that the American space programme will remain on the launch pad until the astronauts themselves are assured that those sending them into space know what they are doing.

Brazil grants Haiti police chief asylum

Port-au-Prince (AFP) — The former head of Haiti's notorious political police, Colonel Albert Pierre, has been given political asylum in Brazil after hiding in its embassy here.

A reliable source said asylum was also given to his wife, Mr Gener Coton, a former colleague, and Mr Edner Pageot, Asure, a former parliamentary deputy.

Ozal arrives home to union protest

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, who boasted of dazzling economic successes and a restoration of democracy during his official visit to Britain last week, came home to a strong protest by workers who denounced their "ruthless exploitation" and heavy curtailment of union rights.

Some 30,000 people turned out in Izmir for a "bread, peace, freedom rally" on Saturday in the first such mass demonstration since the 1980 military coup. It was organized by the once-docile Turkish Trade Unions Confederation, the country's biggest labour confederation, with about a million members.

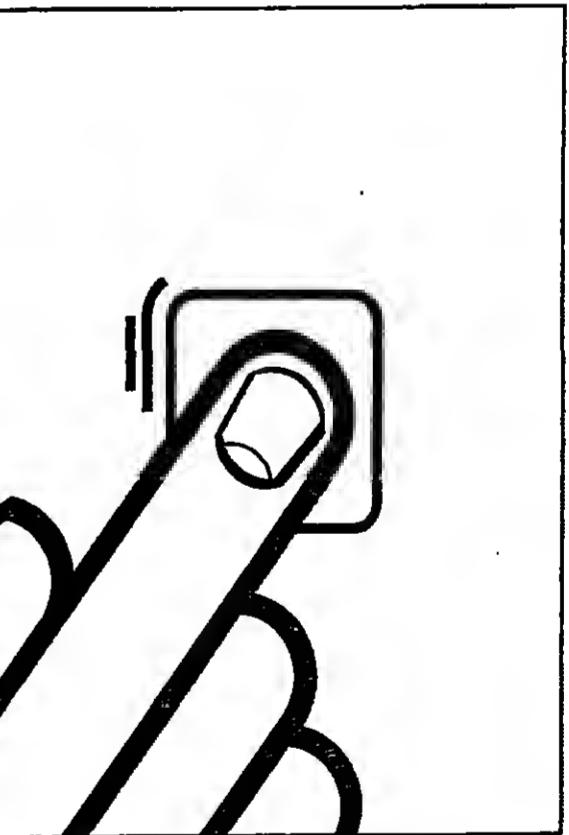
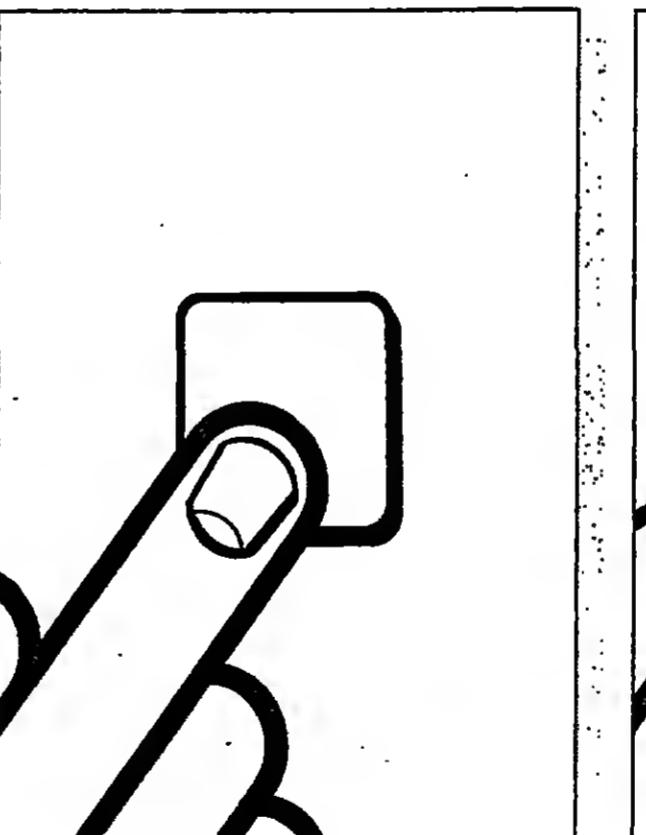
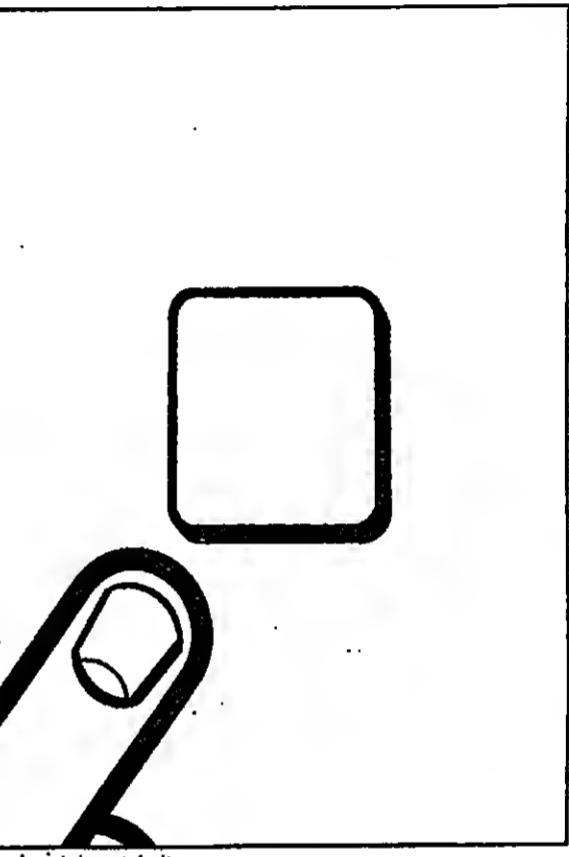
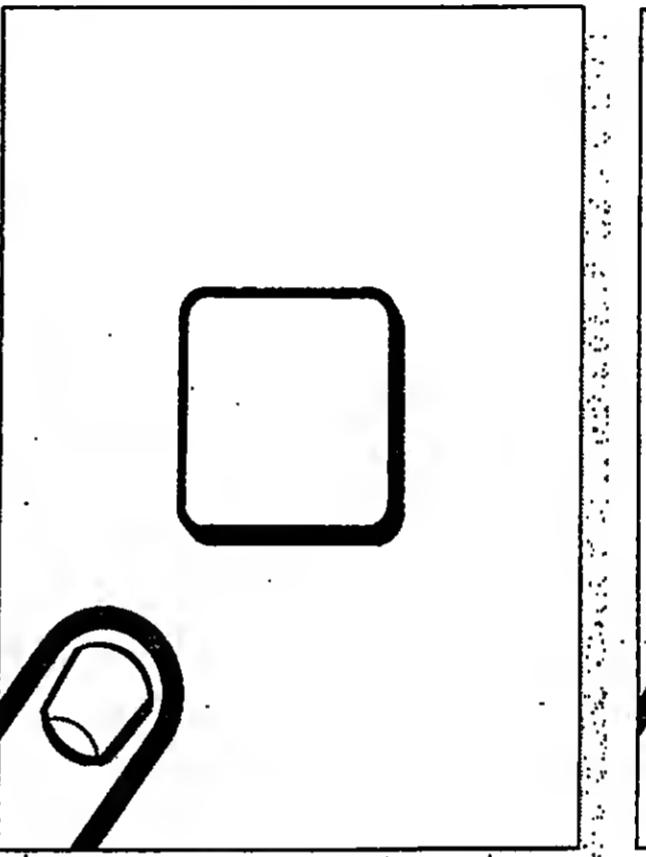
Falling living standards due to high inflation, to which workers feel they are particularly exposed in view of restrictive labour legislation,

was the main theme of speeches at the rally, which was closely watched by police.

The head of the union confederation, Mr Sevket Yilmaz, mocked government claims that workers were more prosperous.

The militancy of the confederation, which advocates non-political "supra-party unionism", is in sharp contrast to its low profile under the military regime.

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MINOLTA

Royal visit to New Zealand

Protests greet the Queen

From Stephen Taylor
Auckland

The royal yacht Britannia, fresh from drama and adventure in the Middle East, berthed in Auckland harbour yesterday — a day late for the arrival in New Zealand of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Royal entourage embarked in the afternoon, having spent the first night of this seventh visit by the Queen to New Zealand at Government House, residence of Sir Paul Reeves, the Governor-General.

The most distant of her

realms, and also one of the most enthusiastic loyalists, New Zealand offered an unusually low-key welcome for the Queen on Saturday. The crowd at the airport to greet her arrival from Nepal looked no more than about 300.

The welcoming party included Sir Paul and Lady Reeves and an ebullient Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, who in a relaxed ceremony was as ready as ever to laugh and joke.

The Queen looked fresh and crisply dressed in blue and white, despite the 19-hour flight from Kathmandu, but

with the arrival formalities quickly out of the way she and Prince Philip were whisked off to Government House to rest.

The official programme gets under way today with a walk-about in Auckland city centre.

Driving from the airport, the royal cars passed a small protest demonstration of about 25 people representing a number of groups opposing the visit, including Republicans, Maori activists and Irish nationalists.

A recent opinion poll indicates that the strength of royalist sentiment in New Zealand is waning among the

young but there is still a broad range of support for the visit.

The survey found that more than 40 per cent welcomed the idea, about 40 per cent were indifferent, while 9 per cent were opposed.

Throughout yesterday a stream of visitors made their way down to the quay where Britannia is moored.

The main features of the visit include the national Maori reception in Hastings tomorrow and the state opening of Parliament in Wellington on Wednesday. The Royal couple depart for Australia on Friday.

Speech angers Nepal opposition

From Michael Hamlyn
Kathmandu

Opposition leaders in Nepal are angered by the Queen's apparent endorsement of the royal overthrow of parliamentary democracy 25 years ago.

During her state visit last week, the Queen praised the partyless Panchayat system, developing in Nepal since the multi-party parliament was brought to an end by King Mahendra, which is set to hold its second election on May 12.

The leaders of the banned Nepali Congress Party (NCP) have questioned why the Queen paid tribute to what it sees as a slow, if not negligible, progression towards democracy.

said he would not let the party go into elections "unless and until I am sure we can get an absolute majority".

Still, if parties do not contest the election, factions will. It will be clear to voters which candidates support the government of Mr Lokendra Bahadur Chand and which support the tougher, more experienced former Prime Minister Mr Surya Bahadur Thapa, who fell from power in 1983 when a group of Panchayat members opposed to his authoritarian style, suddenly found an ally in the palace.

Mr Thapa accuses Mr Chand of having no grip on politics. "The economy is

completely out of control. He is not capable of leadership".

In return, Mr Chand's supporters accuse Mr Thapa of "Walpolean" behaviour while others speak darkly of the amount of disposable funds he amassed during his three years in power.

The management of the economy will be an issue because the recent devaluation has had a marked effect on prices: an annual income of around £160 (about £114) per capita leaves Nepal the fourth or fifth least developed country in the world; and, the population growth rate has risen from 2.7 per cent to almost 3 per cent because of immigrants from India.

A small boy helping to prepare for the Communist Party congress by sweeping up snow in Red Square, Moscow.

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4 An application for a Bond may be made by post or in person at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, FY3 9YP or at such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5 An investment certificate bearing the date of purchase, will be issued in respect of each purchase.

HOLDING LIMITS

6 A Bond holder, jointly or jointly with another person less than £2,000 or more than £50,000 Bonds, Bonds and Bonds from another valid resident, will not count towards the permitted maximum. Furthermore, Bonds held by a person in trust or in the name of a company or firm, or by a person who has been appointed to hold them, will not count towards the permitted maximum.

7 The Treasury may vary the maximum and minimum holding limits and the minimum initial purchase from time to time upon giving notice of its such variation to the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, FY3 9YP.

8 Interest will be paid quarterly in arrears on the last day of each month. The Director of Savings may defer payment of interest on a Bond or Bonds for a period of six weeks following the date of purchase until the next anniversary date following the end of that period.

9 If an investor holds a Bond for 12 months or longer, he will receive an additional 1% interest on the sum invested. This additional interest will be deducted before the sum is paid to the investor.

10 Interest on a Bond registered in the sole name of a minor under seven years of age will normally be paid into a National Savings Bank account, subject to Income Tax and must be included in any return of income made to the Inland Revenue.

11 A Bond may be held for a guaranteed period of 10 years from the last agreed date of purchase. Thereafter, interest will continue to be paid on the sum invested at the rate of 5.5% per annum.

12 A Bond held for a guaranteed period of 10 years from the last agreed date of purchase, will be held for a further 10 years unless the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, FY3 9YP, receives notice to the contrary.

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Philippines crisis: ● 3,000 arrests planned ● Washington takes sides ● Men behind challenge

Marcos is accused of making hit list to liquidate opposition

From David Watts, Manila

The Times learnt on Friday afternoon that the Government was planning the arrest of some 3,000 opposition supporters.

There was strong circumstantial evidence: President Marcos had been signalling his moves with some of the same measures which preceded the introduction of martial law in 1972. At least one opposition newspaper office was searched, first by people in uniform and later by men in plain clothes on the pretext that the building might be threatened by a bomb attack.

Mr Marcos was continually warning against attempts to disrupt the country at the time of his inauguration tomorrow. But for the Opposition, too, this weekend was the last opportunity to stop Mr Marcos anointing himself as President.

In the middle of Saturday afternoon, hours after the departure of Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, the Defence Minister, and General Fidel Ramos, chief of the Philippines national police force, took refuge in the Mis-

try of Defence at Camp Aguirre here after hearing that they were about to be arrested.

Both repudiated Mr Marcos and pledged themselves to die, if necessary, in a last stand in defence of the will of the people.

Close to tears, General Ramos told a press conference: "I die tonight or tomorrow Mr Marcos will also die some day. He has no immortality. But at least my heart is clean."

In conclusion he called on all members of the armed forces to disobey all illegal orders.

Mr Enrile told the press conference: "I am asking my fellow Cabinet ministers who are decent to get out of the Government and not support an illegitimate regime."

He said a secret hit list for the arrest and liquidation of the opposition had been drawn up at Mr Marcos's Malacanang Palace during the past two weeks.

"As of now, I cannot in my conscience recognize the President as the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and I am appealing to other mem-

bers of the Cabinet to heed the will of the people expressed during the last election because in my own region I know that we cheated the election to the extent of 350,000 votes."

General Ramos said prominent people, including Mr Benjamin Ramauder, the Ambassador to the United States, and Mr Eduardo Cojuangco, one of Mr Marcos's friends who controls the sugar industry among others, had received a lot of firearms.

It was without the knowledge of those in the military chain of command, "in a very clandestine manner, for the purpose of his vested interest and his political objectives".

Mr Enrile added that he had informed the American and Japanese ambassadors of their predicament so that they might inform their governments. No sooner had the two men finished their press conference than Cardinal Sin and Mr Batiz Aquino, Mrs Corazon Aquino's brother-in-law, approached over the Roman Catholic Radio Veritas to members

of the public to go to camps Agnaldo and Crane, which are separated by a big highway, to protect the minister and the chief of police from other military men loyal to Mr Marcos.

The President swiftly retaliated with the claim that he had both Mr Enrile's Camp Aguirre and Camp Crane, headquarters of General Ramos's police, surrounded.

At a press conference in Malacanang Palace he proclaimed a young captain who, he claimed, had confessed to

being party to a plot to attack the palace and assassinate him.

By 3 am on Sunday, the road outside the camp — five lanes going either way — was blocked with cars and thousands of Manila citizens surrounding tanks that had been heading under orders for the military complex held by anti-Marcos rebels.

At 5 am, 16 gunmen attacked the main transmitters of Radio Veritas, putting out of action its 50 kilowatt transmitter, damaging a new 250 kilowatt one not yet in use and injuring an engineer.

The next day, the Vatican expressed "confidence" in the bishops of the Philippines.

An unlikely duo driven to desperate measures

Manila — Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, the Philippines' Defence Minister and Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos, chief of the national police, were isolated yesterday in Manila's police headquarters with relatively few loyal troops to protect them (Our Own Correspondent writes).

Mr Enrile is a flamboyant, Harvard-trained lawyer, who was President Marcos's martial law administrator. A good-looking, articulate man, of 62, he is the antithesis of the deeply religious General Ramos. But both now find themselves in the same state of desperation with the corruption and mendacity of a regime that no longer listens to professional military men, and can as easily arrest a minister as a common felon.

Mr Enrile is no angel. Like every other politician in the



Mrs Corazon Aquino and Senator Salvador Laurel greeting 20,000 supporters in Cebu City.

Philippines, he has been part of the system for the power that it engenders as well as for the contribution that he may be making to the state.

But under a government in which someone who witnesses a theft that would embarrass the elite simply disappears, Mr Enrile had had enough. He

told friends at the Defence Ministry last week: "I have served the man long enough. Now is the time to serve my country."

General Ramos, like Mr

Enrile, is a founder member of the Military Reform Movement, which has been trying to persuade Mr Marcos to stop

the steady slide in the quality of the military, now so top-heavy with relatives and friends of the Marcos family and so given with factionalism and corruption that the campaign against the communist New People's Army is being hampered. The reform movement was founded in March.

Mr Marcos has even reinstated General Fabian Ver, his cousin, as chief of the armed forces, in spite of having announced his retirement just over a week ago.

On the face of it, the contest between Mr Marcos and his Defence Minister and General Ramos is an uneven one, with Mr Marcos able to count on the loyalty not only of General Ver but also of General Josephine Ramas, commander of the Army; Rear-Admiral Brillante Ochoa, commander of the Navy; the commander of the marines, General Artemio Tadiar; and General Vicente Pichio, head of the Air Force.

But even Mr Marcos knows

that his opponents can com-

mand respect, something that he no longer inspires among many members of the ser-

vices.

The White House gave open support to the Philippines' Defence Minister and the acting Chief of Staff in their rebellion against President Marcos, moving closer than ever before to calling directly on him to resign.

With Mr Philip Habib, the US special envoy to the Philippines, who returned here on Saturday, President Reagan approved a statement endorsing the opposition declaration that "the mandate of the people does not belong to the regime".

The White House said:

"These statements strongly reinforce our concern that recent presidential elections were marred by fraud, perpetrated overwhelmingly by the

ruling party, so extreme as to undermine the credibility and legitimacy of the election and impair the capacity of the Government of the Philippines to cope with a growing insurgency and a troubled economy."

The US supported "resolu-

tion of the issues involved by

all the people of the Philip-

pines as quickly as possible"

and expected this to be done

without violence, the state-

ment added. It ignored charges by Mr Marcos that Washington was plotting his assassination.

The White House said:

"These statements strongly

reinforce our concern that

recent presidential elections

were marred by fraud, per-

petrated overwhelmingly by the

country if Mr Marcos tries

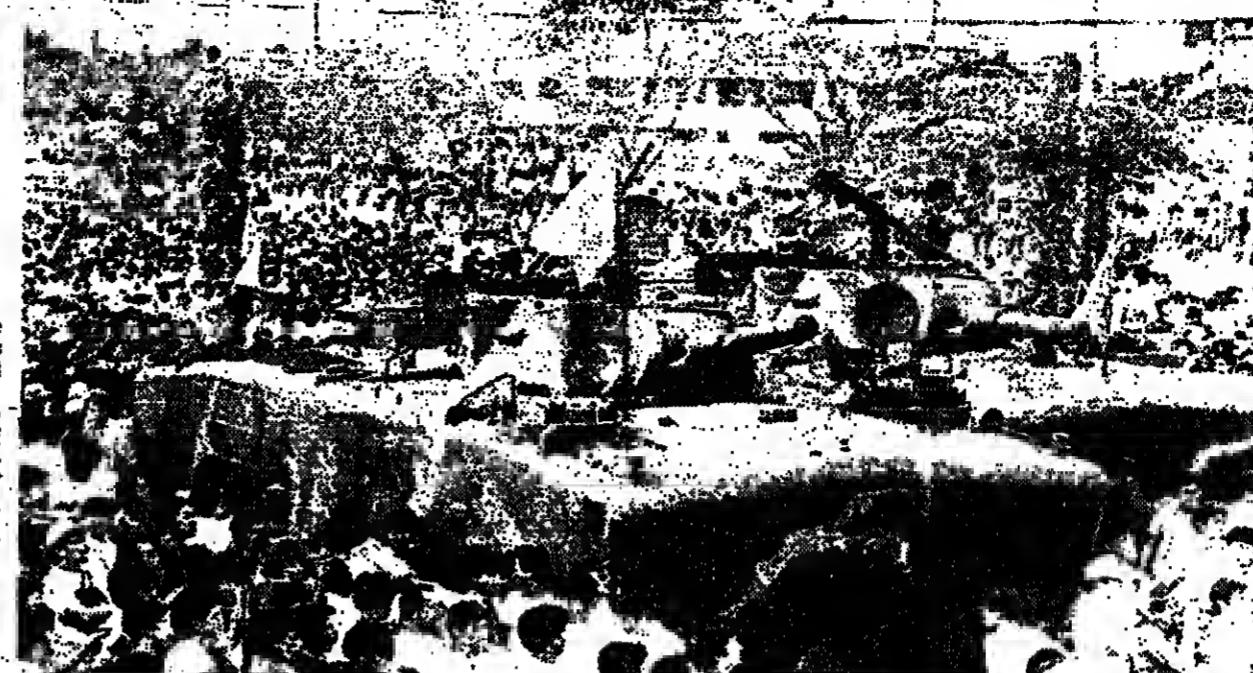
to arrest her. Mr Stephen Solarz, chairman of the House sub-committee on Asian and Pacific affairs and a leading congressional opponent of Mr Marcos, criticized the White House statement as being too vague. He said Washington should say clearly that Mr Marcos should go.

"This is the only way to avoid massive bloodshed and even civil war," he urged the Administration to offer Mr Marcos asylum in the US if he stepped down peacefully.

In another development,

the Philippines Consul Gener-

al and six consular officers in Honolulu said they no longer considered Mr Marcos the president.



The Pope prays for bloodless solution

Rome (AP) — The Pope yesterday prayed for a just and bloodless solution to the crisis.

About 1,000 Filipinos — many of them carrying yellow banners, the colour of opposition leader Mrs Corazon Aquino — beat the Pope pray from his window on St Peter's Square. "My thought is always with the Philippines and to its dear people who are going through such a difficult time.

"I pray that the Lord will inspire all towards a peaceful and just solution, without violence and without bloodshed, keeping alone in mind the supreme welfare of the nation."

Filipinos arrived in St Peter's Square after a short march carrying banners that read: "We are with our bishops and our people" and "Liberty and peace for the Philippines".

A week after the disputed election on February 7, the Catholic bishops' conference in Manila issued a statement which said that the amount of vote fraud was unparalleled and urged Filipinos to begin a non-violent struggle for justice.

The next day, the Vatican expressed "confidence" in the bishops of the Philippines.

White House gives open backing to the rebels

From Michael Binyon, Washington

AIR CANADA HAVE JUST WON THE PRESTIGIOUS AIR TRANSPORT WORLD PASSENGER SERVICE AWARD FOR 1985. IN THE PROCESS THEY HAVE BEATEN THE FOLLOWING AIRLINES...

AERONAVES DEL CENTRO - AERONICA - AEROPELICAN AIR SERVICES - AEROPERU - AEROVIRGIN ISLANDS - ANGE AZUR - AIO AFRIQUE - AIR ALBATROSS - AIR ALGERIE - AIR ALMA - AIR ANDORRA - AIR ATLANTA - AIR ATONAREE AIR B.C. - AIRBORNE EXPRESS - AIRBORNE OF SWEDEN - AIR BOTSWANA - AIR BRIDGE CARRIERS - AIR BURKINA - AIR BURUNDI - AIR BUSINESS APS/ALKALB - AIR BVI - AIR CAL - AIR CALEDONIE - AIR CALE-DNIE INTERNATIONAL - AIR CAPE - AIR CARIBE INTERNATIONAL - AIR COMORES - AIR CORTEZ/INTERNATIONAL - AIR CREEBEC - AIR DJIBOUTI - AIR ECOSSE AIR EUROPE - AIR EXPRESS - INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES - AIR FRANCE - AIR GABON - AIR GUADELOUPE - AIR GUIANE - AIR HAWAII - AIR NUDIK - AIR INDIA - AIR INTER - AIR INDIO AIR JAMAICA - AIR JET - AIR KENTUCKY AIRLINES - AIR LA - AIR LANTA - AIR LIBERIA - AIR LINUSIN - AIRLINES OF NORTHERN AUSTRALIA - AIRLINES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA - AIRLINES OF TASMANIA - AIR LINK - AIR LITTORAL - AIR MADAGASCAR - AIR MALAWI - AIR MALI - AIR MARTINIQUE - AIR MAURITANIE - AIR MAURITIUS - AIR MELANESIE - AIR MICRONESIA - AIR MIDWEST - AIR MOLOKAI - TROPIC AIRLINES - AIR MONGOL - MIAT - AIR NAURU - AIR NEVADA - AIR NEW DRIEANS - AIR NEW SOUTH WALES - AIR NEW ZEALAND - AIR NIAGARA - AIR NISER - AIR NIUGINI - AIR NORTH AIR DNTARD - AIRPAC AIRLINES - AIR PACIFIC - AIR PANAMA/INTERNACIONAL - AIR POLYNESIA - AIR QUEENSLAND AIR RAROTONGA - AIR ST. PIERRE - AIR SEDONA - AIR SENEGAL - AIR SEYCHELLES - AIR SINAI - AIR SOUTH - AIR SUNS NINE - AIR TAHITI - AIR TANZANIA CORPORATION - AIR TCMAD - AIR TODAY - AIR TOGO - AIR TUNJARU - AIR UK - AIR VANUATU - AIR VIRGINIA - AIRWAY EXPRESS - AIR WEST AIRLINES - AIRWEST INTERNATIONAL - AIR WHITSUNDAY - AIR WISCONSIN - AIR ZAIRE - AIR ZIMBABWE - AIRLINES - ALASKA AIRLINES - ALASKA ISLAND AIR - ALIA - ALIGUILA - ALISARDA ALITALIA - ALLEGHENY AIRLINES - ALMA AIR EXPRESS - AMERICAN AIRLINES - AMERICAN CENTRAL AIRLINES - AMERICA WEST AIRLINES - ANDES AIRLINES - ANSETT AIRLINES OF AUSTRALIA - ANSETT W.A. - APOLLO AIRWAYS - AQUATIC AIRWAYS - AQUILA AIR - ARCTIC CIRCLE AIR - ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES - ARIKA ISRAELI AIRLINES - ARMSTRONG AIR SERVICE - ARROW AIR - A/S NDRIVING - ASPEN AIRWAYS - ATI-AERO TRASPORTI ITALIANI - ATLANTIC GULF AIRLINES - ATLANTIC SOUTHEAST AIRLINES - ATLANTIS AIRLINES - AUDI AIR - AUCUSTA AIRWAYS - AURIGNY AIR SERVICES - AUSTRIAN AIRWAYS - AUSTRALIA AIRLINES - AUSTRIAN AIR SERVICES - AVENSA AVIACAO - AVIANCA - AVIATECA - AVIATION SERVICES - AVIATOR - BAHAMASAIR - BAKHTAR AFGHAN AIRLINES - BALKAN BULGARIAN AIRLINES - BANKAIR BAR NARBOR AIRLINES - B.A.S. AIRLINES - BEARSHIN LAKE AIR SERVICE - BELL-AIR - BEMIDIJI AIRLINES - BEST AIRLINES - BIG SKY AIRLINES - BIMAN BRT AIR - BRITANNIA AIRWAYS - BRITISH AIR FERRIES - BRITISH AIRWAYS - BRITISH CALEDONIAN AIRWAYS - BRITISH MIDLAND AIRWAYS - BRITISH AIRWAYS - BROCKWAY AIR - BROWN AIR SERVICES - BRYMON AIRWAYS - BURMA AIRWAYS COOPERATION - BUOCARD AIR - BUSINESS EXPRESS BWIA INTERNATIONAL TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AIRWAYS CORP - CAAC - CALIFORNIA SEABOARD AIRLINES - CALM AIR INTERNATIONAL - CAMEROON AIRLINES - CAPE SHYTHIE AIR SERVICE - CAPITOL AIR SERVICE - CARIBBEAN AIRWAYS - CASCADE AIRWAYS - CATHAY PACIFIC AIRWAYS - CATSKILL AIRWAYS - CAYMAN AIRWAYS CENTENNIAL AIRLINES - CHALIN'S INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES - CHALLENGE AIR - TRANSPORT CHANNEL EXPRESS (AIR SERVICES) - CHAPARAL AIRLINES - CHAUTAUQUA AIRLINES - CHINA AIRLINES - CHISUM FLYING SERVICE OF ALASKA - CHRISTIAN AIR SYSTEM - CIMAEO AIR - CITY EXPRESS - CLEARWATER FLYING SERVICE - COASTAL AIR TRANSPORT - COGAN AIRWAYS - COMAR AIR - COMMERCIAL AIRWAYS - COMMUTER EXPRESS - COMPAGNIE AERIENNE DU LANGUEDOC - COMPAGNA DI AVIACION FAUCETT - CONNECTAIR - CONTINENTAL AIRLINES - COOP ISLANDAIR - COPA - CORAL AIR - CP AIR - COSENCO HELICOPTEROS - CROSBAZ AIRLINES - CROWN AIR/DORADO WINGS - CROWN AIRWAYS - CRUZEIRO DO SUL - CSA - CUBANA - CUMBEOBANO AIRLINES - CYPRUS AIRWAYS - CYPRUS TOURISM AIRLINES - DANAIR - DAN-AIR AIRLINES - DELTA AIR - DELTA AIRLINES - DESERT SUN AIRLINES - DIRECT AIR - DIRECTAIR - OLT - ODEUTSCHE LV - DOMINAR - DOMINICANA DE AVIACION - DOMINICANA INTERNACIONAL AIRLINES - DOUGLAS AIRLINES - EAGLE AIR - EAGLE AIRLINES - EAST COAST AIRLINES - EASTERN PROVINCIAL AIRWAYS - EAST HAMPTON AIRLINES - EAST-WEST AIRLINES - ECUADORIAN AIRLINES - EGYPTAIR - EL AL ISRAEL AIRLINES - ELLIS AIR TAX - EMPIRE AIRLINES - EMPIRE AIRWAYS - ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES - EUROLINK AIRLINES - FINNAIR FINNAVIA - FIRST AIR - FISCHER BROS AIRAVATION - FLIGHT LINE - FLORIDA EXPRESS - FLUGDIENST PEGASUS - FLUGFELAG AUSTURLANDS - FLUGFELAG NORDURLANDS - FLYING TIGER LINE - FORT WORTH AIRLINES - 40-MILE AIR - FREEDOM AIR - FRONTIER AIRLINES - GALAXY AIRLINES - GARUDA INDONESIAN AIRWAYS - GB AIR - GEMINI AIRLINES - GEORGIA AIRWAYS - GNANA AIRWAYS - GUAIBA AIRLINES - GULL AIR - GUYANA AIRWAYS CORPORATION - HAITI AIR - HANG HONG VIETNAM - HARBOR AIRLINES - HAROLD'S AIR SERVICE - HARVEST AVIATION - HAVASU AIRLINES - HAWAIIAN AIRLINES - HAZELTON AIR SERVICES - NEIL AIR AIRLINES - HELL-FRANCE - HENEBERY AVIATION - NEMSON AVIATION - NERMANIA AIR - HOLIDAY AIRLINES - HOLLAND AERO LINES - HORIZON AIRLINES - ICELANDAIR - IMPERIAL AIRLINES INDIAN AIRLINES - INDIAN WELLS AIRLINES - INEX ADRIA AIRWAYS - INTERFLUG - IPEC AVIATION - IRAN AIR - IRAQI AIRWAYS - JAL - JAMAHIRIYA LIBYAN ARAB AIRLINES - JAPAN AIRLINES - JAT - JERSEY EUROPEAN AIRWAYS - JET-AIR AIRLINES - JET AMERICA AIRLINES - JETSTREAM INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES - JET 2 INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS - KARAVAR - KENNOHL AIRLINES - HENN BOEHN AIR - KENYA AIRWAYS - KEYSTONE AIR SERVICE KITTY HAWK AIRWAYS - KOREAN AIR - KUWAIT AIRWAYS CORPORATION - L.A.B. FLYING SERVICE - LAB - LINEAS AEREAS DEL CARIBE - LACSA - LADE - LACEDO - LAKE UNION AIR SERVICE - LAM-LINHAS AEREAS DE MOCAMBIQUE - LANCE AVIATION - LAN-CHILE - LAN AVIATION - LAP - LAS VEGAS AIRLINES - LAV - LESOTHO AIRWAYS - LETABA AIRLINES - LIAT - LIBYAN AIRLINES - LIMA CONGO - LINHAS AEREAS DA CUINÉ-BISSAU - LINJEFLYG LOGANAIR - LONDON EUROPEAN AIRWAYS - LOT - POLISH AIRLINES - LUFTFATHS GERMAN AIRLINES - MACKNAIR AIRLINES - MAERSK AIR - MAGNUM AIRLINES - MALAYSIA AIR CHARTER - MALAYSIAN AIRLINE SYSTEM BERNARD - MALEV AIRWAYS - MALEY - MALL AIRWAYS - MANDALA AIRLINES - MAMMOTH AIR SERVICE - MANX AIRLINES - MARKAIR - MAUL AIRLINES - MEA - MERPATI NUSANTARA AIRLINES - MESA AIR SHUTTLE - MESABA AIRLINES - METRO AIRLINES - METRO AIRWAYS BONNSTEDT PETERSEN & OYBERG - MONTAUAH CARIBBEAN AIRWAYS - MOUNT COOH AIRLINES - MUK AIR - MURRAY AIRLINES - MIDWEST AIRLINES - MIDWEST AIRWAYS - MIDWEST METROPOLITAN AIRLINES - NORTHEASTERN INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS - NORTHERN AIRWAYS - NORTH PACIFIC AIRLINES - NIPPON CARGO AIRLINES - NLM - DUTCH AIRLINES - NORCANAIR - NORSTAR - NORFOLK AIRLINES - NORONTAIR - NORSK FLYTRANS - NORSTRAND AIRLINES - OPAL AIR AIRLINES - OREBRA AIR - OXLEY AIRLINES - OZARK AIR LINES - PACIFIC AIR EXPRESS - PACIFIC COAST AIRLINES - PACIFIC WESTERN AIRLINES - PACIFIC WESTERN AIRLINES - PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES - PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS - PANORAMA AIRLINES - PIEDMONT REGIONAL AIRLINES - PILGRIM AIRLINES - PIONEER AIRLINES - PLUNA - POCONO AIRLINES - POLYNESIAN AIRLINES - PRECISION AIRLINES - PRIDE AIR - PRIMAIR - PRINCEVILLE AIRLINES - PRO AIR SERVICES - P.T. MANDALA AIRLINES - QANTAS AIRLINES - QUÉBEC AIRLINES - RANSOME AIRLINES - REEVES AIRLINES - REEVES AIR - REGENT AIRLINES - REPUBLIC AIRLINES - RESORT AIR - REUNION AIR SERVICE - RKG-REGIONSFLUG - RIA - RIO SOL - ROCKY MOUNTAIN AIRWAYS - ROALAND AIR - ROSAIR - ROYAL AIRLINES - ROYAL BRUNEI AIRLINES - ROYALE AIRLINES - ROYAL HAWAIIAN AIR SERVICE - ROYAL NEPAL AIRLINES CORPORATION - ROYAL SWAZI NATIONAL AIRWAYS CORPORATION - RYAN AIR - SABENA - SABER AIRLINES - SAETA - SOCIEDAD ECUATORIANA DE TRANSPORTES AEREOS - SAFE AIR - SAMSA - SAM - SANDA AIRLINES - SAN - SAN JUAN AIRLINES - SANSA - SAS - SATA - SAUDIA - SCENIC AIRLINES - SCIBE-AIRLINES - SCIR-AIRLINES - SEAR ALASKA AIRLINES - SEAPLANE SHUTTLE TRANSPORT - SHANNON EXECUTIVE AVIATION - SIERRA LEONE AIRLINES - SIERRA VISTA AIRLINES - SIMMONS AIRLINES - SINGAPORE AIRLINES - SINGLETON AIR SERVICE - SKYWAY COMMUTER - SKYWAYS OF SCANDINAVIA - SHYWEST AIRLINES - SKY WEST AIRLINES - SMB-SEDAJIA MARSHALL BOONVILLE STAGE LINE - SOLIDOM AIRLINES - SUDAN AIRWAYS - SOMALI AIRLINES - SOUTHERN AIRWAYS - SOUTHERN AIRLINES - SOUTHERN EXPRESS - SOUTHERN JERSEY AIRWAYS - SOUTHERN PACIFIC AIRLINES - SOUTHWEST AIRLINES - SPACER

SPECTRUM

POLITICIANS AND PARTIES IN THE FIGHT FOR POWER

Curtain up on a new French revolution

France's election campaign starts today – and for the first time in recent history, a president may have to share power with his political enemies

The next general election will probably be one of the most important in France for more than a quarter of a century. March 16, polling day, will almost certainly be a turning point in modern French history. For the first time under the Fifth Republic, France is likely to have a government whose political hue is opposed to that of its President. Some fear that this will cause a constitutional crisis. Yet rarely has an election campaign (carried on unofficially for the past couple of months) been so lacklustre.

One reason for the lack of excitement is the dearth of new ideas among the main political parties, combined with the general public's widespread scepticism that any party will find a solution for the problem that concerns them most – unemployment. Almost 2.4 million people are now unemployed, 600,000 more than in 1981 when the Socialists came to power promising to reduce their number.

The party manifestos are very similar

The most striking thing about the manifestos of the two major political formations – the Socialists on the left and the Alliance of the Gaullist Rassemblement Pour La République (RPR) and the Union Pour La Démocratie Française (UDF) on the right – is their similarity.

There is no doubt that the Socialists have shifted to the right since they came to power, but the right has also shifted to the centre, largely in reaction to the emergence of the National Front on the extreme right. Of course there are differences. The right wants to denationalize the banks, insurance companies, and large industrial groups nationalized by the Socialists. It wants to cut taxes, particularly for business and the highest-paid, by some 40 billion francs (£4 billion) a year, abolish the wealth tax imposed by the Socialists and to move faster than the left in liberalizing the economy.

On the other hand, it has undertaken to keep the Socialists' main social reforms, which it initially vehemently opposed; the fifth paid week's holiday, retirement at 60, and improvements in family benefits, social security payments, and pensions. It has agreed to keep the guaranteed minimum wage. It has no plans to reintroduce the death penalty, abolished by the Socialists, and it approves of Socialist attempts to find as many alternatives to prison as

possible. It has apparently dropped plans to expel unemployed immigrants and to stop supplementary family benefit for non-French families.

Both sides seem to concentrate on criticizing one another and speculating on political life after March 16. The most likely outcome is considered to be one in which Jacques Chirac, as leader of the RPR, the biggest party in the new parliament, is called upon to form a coalition with the UDF. But the President would be under no obligation to choose Chirac. He may prefer a right-wing moderate, or a Socialist, but whoever it was must be able to win a majority in the national assembly.

Even if the two main opposition parties won an absolute majority and M Chirac was appointed prime minister, it is by no means clear what would happen. Supporters of Raymond Barre may refuse to back the government, in which case new elections would have to be called. Or the new government may clash with the President on a vital issue, bringing administration in a standstill and forcing a new election. Thanks to proportional representation, this could result in a parliament of similar complexion and political stalemate.

The president could, of course, resign. But he has no desire to go down in history as the first president to be forced out of office. And Chirac has a vested interest in working with Mitterrand – he wants to use the office of prime minister to build up his prestige for the 1988 presidential election and the fight against his most dangerous rival, Raymond Barre.

The campaign posters have echoed the dearth of real issues. Immigration was expected to be one but the debate has somehow never quite got off the ground. The National Front, which has made immigration its top campaign issue, appears to have been losing support recently.

Small parties could be nearly wiped out

In only two departments, the Nord and Paris, are there a sufficient number of seats (20 or more) for a party to stand 5 per cent of the vote to stand a chance of winning a seat. The little parties are likely to be virtually annihilated.

It has been estimated that a party or alliance would need about 43 per cent of the total national vote to win the 289 seats needed to form an absolute majority in the new parliament. The UDF-RPR alliance currently scores between 43 and 46 per cent in the opinion polls. It has ruled out any question of a pact with the National Front, and has said it will not form a government unless it wins an absolute majority.

The Socialists, who know they have no chance of increasing their present score of 28-31 per cent to win an absolute majority, say they are prepared to form a minority government. Some, indeed, say it should be their right to do so if they remain the largest single party in Parliament, which is possible. The Socialists have not totally ruled out a future alliance with the Communists, but say it is out of the question at present. The Communists agree. So the Socialists are blithely talking of attracting a sufficient number of individual moderates to give them the support they need to form a viable government. Quite where these individuals will come from, no one knows.

Another reason for the lack of excitement lies in the new system of proportional representation, to be used for the first time in the election. Instead of a straight fight between individual candidates in single constituencies, French voters will now be asked to choose between different lists of candidates put forward by the various parties in each of the 105 departments and overseas territories of the Republic.

The deputies will be elected in accordance with the proportion of votes obtained by their list, their position on that list, and the number of seats allocated to their department. Thus, a candidate in third place on a list in a four-seat department knows that his list will have to get about 75 per cent of the vote.

Under the new system, results can be predicted with much greater accuracy than in the past. Not only can it already be guaranteed – barring some major catastrophe – that the Socialists will lose their present majority in the National Assembly, but the names of as many as 448 of the 577 deputies in the new assembly can already be given.

Some critics had feared that the new voting system would lead to a proliferation of small parties, but in fact the opposite is likely to happen. More than half the departments have four or fewer seats, which means that a party must get at least 25 per cent of the vote in order to get a single candidate elected in those departments. That is more than twice the predicted national score of either the National Front or the Communist Party.

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MONDAY PAGE

Parallel voices amid Africa's discord

In a country where women, both white and black, think of themselves as having little role to play outside the home, a remarkable number have actively opposed apartheid. The names of two women, operating from different sides of the colour bar, stand out — Helen Suzman, the veteran white opposition

How long have I known Helen? Oh heavens, for years. I admire her terribly. She is one of the few very well-meaning white South Africans. Her struggle has been just and honest. Many of her views are shared by all of us. For a long time she was a lone voice in white South Africa in the white Parliament, one of the few voices that expressed to some extent our views. I remember particularly that she visited my husband and other political prisoners on Robben Island during those early years when conditions were extremely difficult for them in prison. Together with the Red Cross, she played a major role in getting their conditions improved.

She has really been the conscience of white South Africa. Her fight against apartheid has been a very just fight and a very honourable one. Within the limits set by the South African racist regime, she has played a very valuable role, and I don't think she has now reached the limits of what she as a white South African can do to fight apartheid from within the system.

It is, of course, up to her to decide whether the time has come to leave Parliament. She must be free to choose her own political path. But, personally, I cannot see any room any more for a purely white opposition to racism. Pretoria. The Botha regime has successfully destroyed the role of a white (Liberal) opposition. That has been confirmed by the resignation of Van Zyl Slabbert. He was quite right in believing that he was getting nowhere.

Helen may not like to admit it publicly, but the fact is that there is only one opposition to a racist South Africa and that is the African National Congress. Pretoria is still talking about reforming apartheid. We have never fought for a reformed apartheid regime. We are not fighting for a glorified apartheid regime. Our fight is for the total abolition of apartheid. We no longer see any role for gradualism, because Pretoria has told us in so many words that it is not prepared to end apartheid even by gradual, negotiated change. Pretoria doesn't speak that kind of language.

That doesn't mean there is no role for liberal whites opposed to the government. We still believe we can play a very meaningful role together. Our doors have always been open to people like Helen Suzman and Slabbert. No one is

MP, and Winnie Mandela, the wife of the jailed African National Congress (ANC) leader, Nelson Mandela.

In exclusive interviews with Michael Hornsby, they talk about each other, their political differences, and a future in which they might even belong to the same party.

asking them to join Umkhonto We Sizwe or the African National Congress while it is still banned. But they could join the United Democratic Front. In the end, all the democratic forces of the country will have to unite to bring down the racist regime in Pretoria.

I have always disagreed with Helen's opposition to economic sanctions. But she is not in the dog-house (loud laugh). Our disagreements do not affect our relationship at all. I understand that she is speaking from a white perspective. But we are rather sick and tired of hearing from whites that we are the ones who would suffer (from sanctions) as if we are not already suffering. We are saying that we want to suffer once and for all and shorten our pain, and sanctions are the only peaceful course that is open to us to bring the government to its knees. South Africa itself has shown by its treatment of Lesotho, what sanctions can do. They brought down Leabua in a week. We are asking the international community to do exactly the same thing to South Africa as South Africa did to Lesotho.

It is nonsensical speculation to say that my husband's views have changed in prison or that he has become a communist. He remains a nationalist, and he remains committed to the oppressed people of his country. His views are identical with those he expressed and expounded in his speech at his trial in 1964. I don't know what a Communist is in South Africa. The government calls all its opponents communists. Mandela is totally committed to the views expressed in the Freedom Charter. He believes in a future South Africa which is for all, a constitution that embodies everyone irrespective of colour.

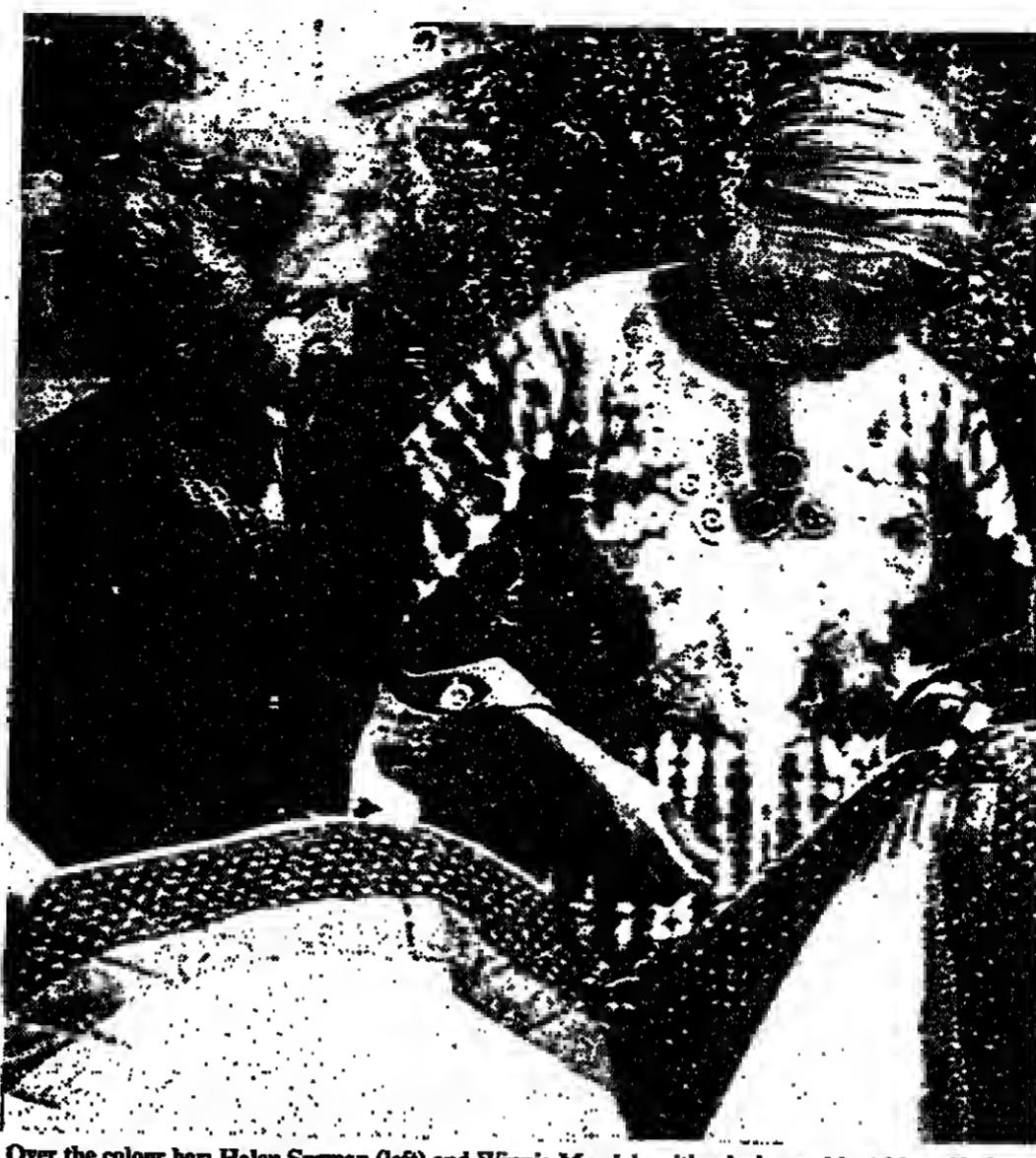
Helen says she does not know whether Mandela would still have the support of the radicalized young blacks of today. The answer to that lies in the fact that to this day children who were not born when he went into prison sing his name and eulogize the man. His name is synonymous with the liberation of the oppressed people of this country. Personally, I am not interested in political office. I am just part and parcel of the struggle of the people, and I will continue to play my own little role which I consider is an honour for me. I have no ambitions beyond that.

You know, it's very difficult to remember when I first met Winnie. I think I probably made contact with her the first time I visited her husband, Nelson, on Robben Island, and that would have been back in 1967. She is a woman of great personal charm and vivacity. She's very articulate, and extremely good-looking. As a politician, she's damned shrewd. She plays her cards very well, and knows how to handle the media. She always gives them their money's worth either in quotable quotes or just by looking ravishing. And of course, the government has played right into her hands by its ludicrous harassment of her.

I think the way she has weathered the very hard life of having her husband locked up all these years shows a lot of guts. She has also retained a remarkable sense of humour. There is no trace of self-pity or anti-white racism in her. She takes people as people and either likes them or not, regardless of race. She's a formidable enemy, and a very warm friend. She's no shrinking violet, and even if Nelson were to be freed, I don't think she'd be content to play the little woman, if I have judged her correctly...

On one occasion when I visited Winnie in Brandfort the special branch descended on us. We sat and chatted while these big, burly fellows went round confiscating papers and taking books off the shelves. They ended up by taking a black, green and yellow bedspread off the bed in her room. I said: "What on earth are you taking that for?" The police just looked at me. Then I said: "Ah, I see now, ANC (African National Congress) colours, this is a subversive bedspread". Winnie and I had a good laugh over that...

That was two or three years ago. Since then I have only been in contact with her by phone and letter, or through her lawyer. She hasn't confirmed it to me personally, but I think I may be in the dog-house because I haven't taken the line of calling for international economic sanctions. Sanctions would hurt all of us, black and white, as well as neighbouring countries. It is easy for Winnie to say blacks are prepared to suffer for liberation because she hasn't got a job that would be threatened by sanctions. She's also deluded in thinking that sanctions would be a short, sharp campaign, leading to the collapse of the government. It wouldn't be like that. It would be a long war of attrition during which



Over the colour bar Helen Suzman (left) and Winnie Mandela with a bedspread in African National Congress colours which was given to Mrs Mandela by American congressmen soon after a similar bedspread had been confiscated by Brandfort prison officers. The two women have not met since

the government would withdraw into its lair and its resistance to change would be stifled, not weakened. Economic sanctions imposed from within the country by the growing power of black trade unions make much more sense to me. But the unions need to build up their strength and organization first...

Winnie says I should follow Slabbert's example and leave Parliament. I can't agree. It would be tragic if the opposition in Parliament consisted only of right-wing elements who would do their best to stop the government's already faltering racial reforms in their tracks. Like it or not, political power in this country is still in white hands and Parliament is at present the only place where changes can be turned into legislation and the government questioned and held to account. The role of the extra-parliamentary opposition is very important, and

I see it as complimentary to, and not in conflict with, what I am doing. Our objectives may not be identical in every respect, but they are certainly identical in wanting to get rid of apartheid...

I have little doubt that the ANC has the support of the majority of blacks. The government has got to take the plunge and release Mandela and the other political prisoners and unbanning the ANC and negotiate with it. I don't pretend it wouldn't be a gamble. A lot would depend on whether the ANC, given freedom to operate legally, would go for non-violent methods. The government would also have to make big concessions, dismantle apartheid and be prepared to discuss the transfer of political power. That's not going to be easy...

Personally, I would have no problems in sitting round a negotiating table with people like Winnie and Nelson. Obviously,

whether we could work in the same party would depend on whether we could agree on the same policies. It is hard to tell what sort of press freedom and free association, what degree of economic free enterprise, and so on, would be allowed under an ANC government. The present leaders, like Oliver Tambo and, as far as I know, Mandela, say they want these things, but whether the old-time black nationalists would still be calling the shots is another matter. One doesn't know how far the really radical elements have gone beyond black nationalism, and want a black Marxist government, with no element of a free society. I don't believe that either Winnie or Nelson favour that kind of extremism. They might have to in order to retain leadership, but I don't think that would be their natural instinct. We shall have to see.

BIOGRAPHIES

Mandela

Nomzamo "she who strives" Winnie Mandela was born in 1934 at Bizana in Pondoland, part of the Xhosa-speaking Transkei. She married Nelson Mandela in 1957. Her elder by 16 years, he was already a member of the national executive of the African National Congress (ANC). She herself was active in the organization until it was banned in 1960. In 1964 her husband was convicted of sabotage and sentenced to life imprisonment. With her husband in jail, she has worked tirelessly, despite constant police harassment, to keep his name alive. Since 1976 she has been a "banned" person, subject to restrictions on her movements. She was held in solitary confinement for 17 months in 1963-70.

Suzman

Helen Suzman has been a member of the South African Parliament for 32 years, representing the Johannesburg constituency of Houghton. For 13 years she was the only anti-apartheid voice in Parliament. Born on November 7, 1917, just outside Johannesburg, Suzman was the second daughter of Samuel and Frieda Gavronsky, Jewish immigrants from Lithuania. She was first returned to Parliament in April, 1953, as a member of the United Party. Suzman and a small group of other United Party MPs broke away to form the Progressive Party, which became the official opposition. She has been a relentless critic of the government's security legislation, conditions in its prisons and abuses of human rights.

FOOTNOTES

(1) ... The Alcatraz-style prison on an island in Table Bay.

(2) President P. W. Botha, Head of State.

(3) Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, the main Opposition in the House of Assembly, from 1979 until February 7 of this year, when he resigned.

(4) Umkhonto We Sizwe (The Spear of the Nation) is the military wing of the African National Congress.

(5) The United Democratic Front, launched in 1983, a loose coalition of more than 600 anti-apartheid groups.

(6) Chief Leabua Jonathan, former prime minister of Lesotho, replaced last month by a military council.

(7) At his trial Mandela said he regarded himself "in the first place as an African patriot". He was not a communist.

(8) The Freedom Charter was approved by a Congress of the People in 1955 and adopted by the ANC as its manifesto.

(9) Oliver Tambo is the acting President of the ANC.

Too good to be true

"You finish this book feeling better... You believe you can do it too", reads a review in *Punch* of Lee Iacocca's autobiography, *Speak for yourself*. I know perfectly well that I would only have to get three pages into Mr Iacocca's book before I began to feel very much worse. Far from being convinced that I, like Mr I, could save an ailing motor company and be in the running for President of the United States, I would get that horrible conviction that I am the sort of inadequate who couldn't find her way out of a paper bag.

That is the trouble with autobiographies — everyone who writes one seems to have blessings showered upon them from the cradle to the grave. Even if they grow up in slums, their parents are wildly supportive and take in washing so that their baby can finish high school. They either marry their childhood sweetheart and live happily ever after, or have one of those mutually agreed divorces where both sides agree that it's for the best and vow to remain friends for ever. People in autobiographies never admit to having rows over who is to retain custody of the best dinner-service or wishing that their ex-husband would lose all his hair — both of which are common practice in real life.

When autobiographers get ill, their sickness is of a thrillingly dramatic nature providing unmissable cliff-hangers: "The doctors said I would never recover but I'd be letting Margie and the kids down", so that they become resulting in them becoming far, far better people than they were before. Common ailments like corns, indigestion and prostate trouble seem to pass them by.

Their children are always good-looking, talented and affectionate with maybe a touch of youthful high-spirits during adolescence: "We still laugh at the time Junior backed his car into a hamburger joint right after the Senior Prom but Betty Sue and I talked it over and decided to buy the kid a Rolls Royce for his 17th birthday and were thrilled to see that being held responsible for his own possessions made him much more careful."

Outside of autobiographies, I don't know one successful person who has reached the



that my family photograph album is a lengthy record of yelling babies, slipping straps, uncombed hair and honeymoon couples who have quite obviously not been on speaking terms for a considerable length of time.

I think my attitude towards the self-confessedly successful is perfectly normal. Like everyone else, I just want them to pay the price of fame. I should like them to come home one evening shouting, "Honey, I just made a million, squillion smackeros on the Consolidated Amalgamated deal", when their eyes fall on a note informing them that Honey has run off to New Mexico, with her hairdresser.

In fact, I shouldn't be surprised if their lives do have a few little hiccups here and there but to learn about them, we usually have to wait for a biography — the unauthorized version.

• My hotel room in Paris had no television, shoe-cleaning kit or coffee-making equipment. Instead it had a brass bedstead on a bed that encouraged friendly relations to break out. Every available surface was covered in den-of-iniquity red plush and swagged, draped and gilded within an inch of its life. The only view was of pigeons on the roof-top across the street getting up to no good. This also seemed to add to the romance. It would be difficult to find such a room in a London hotel. Luxury there is considered to be a king-size bed, a television with remote control to watch while you are in it and masses of gleaming storage-space painted in anti-septic-looking white. To spot the difference between the English and the French you need look no further than to what each nation considers to be de-luxe sleeping arrangements.

From: Lene Orchard, Burkes Road, Buckinghamshire

Although full of sympathy with women who want to have the best of both worlds by devoting their younger years to career building and deferring babies till they are 40 plus, I feel some reservation about this option.

TALKBACK

From: Mrs Barbara Peters, St Peter Port, Guernsey

I read Caroline Moorehead's article ("When life begins at 40", 12 February) with interest, some amusement and profound relief that I did not read it some 21 years ago. It was then, at the age of 41, I gave birth to my first child after five years of marriage. My pregnancy was perfectly normal, with no sickness, morning or otherwise.

Perhaps the successful result can be attributed to the following: a doctor who was sensible enough to assure me that I was as fit as the average girl of 20; no radical change in habits; a grandmother who had her first child at 41 and a mother who had my youngest sister just before her 42nd birthday.

I have no doubt that there

are many women whose experience of pregnancy in their mature years has been equally uneventful and perhaps if the experts stopped treating us as geriatric problems, providing the mother is healthy, it would be a great deal better.

Older parents tend to be

more stable, patient and,

being far enough away from their own childhood to be objective, more understanding of the traumas of growing up.

Our daughter, a bright healthy 21-year-old at University borrows her father's

and my clothes, my make-up

and jewellery and does not consider that, in their 60s, her parents are beyond redemption.

From: Lene Orchard,

Burkes Road,

Buckinghamshire

Managing your own investments often brings a few things home.



Making your investment work

can be a full time job.

For a start, coping with the flood

of dividend vouchers, company

reports and circulars that land on

your doormat.

And it doesn't stop there.

You have the worry of making

the right decision at the right time.

Keeping track of overseas interest

rates and currency changes, staying

up-to-date with the movements of

the stockmarkets here and abroad.

You may wonder if it's all worth

the effort in the end.

Fortunately, there is an

alternative to all this hard work.

At Hill Samuel we will help

protect the real value of your money

whilst relieving you of the burden of

worrying about it.

On your behalf, our Unit Trust

Management Service will invest in a

range of unit trusts chosen to suit

your individual needs.

Talking your language, we will

regularly review your investment and

provide advice that is expert,

friendly and straightforward.

It's just another example of how

Hill Samuel can help you to maintain

and improve your standard of living.

So if you would

**THE TIMES
DIARY**

**Untrue
to type**

Labour inquisitors looking into Tony Mulhearn's future in the party may be interested to learn that his solidarity with the far left is only skin deep. Mulhearn's paymaster is none other than Rupert Murdoch. Liverpool's controversial council leader works for printer Eric Benrose, a wholly owned subsidiary of Murdoch's News International. "Tony is a compositor, and works on the *News of the World* colour supplement," said a colleague. "So what?" said Mulhearn. "You've got to work for someone. Anyway I'm not speaking to *The Times*, and I suggest you put the phone down before things get unpleasant." Meanwhile Liverpool council, at Mulhearn's behest, has ordered its 31,000 workers not to speak to the Liverpool Post and Echo newspapers because 83 of their printers were recently made redundant. Solidarity — or could it have something to do with Mulhearn's analysis of the Echo's leaders? Between October and November last year only two out of 37 acknowledged the city's "need" for more government cash.

Brittanalysis

A reader has unearthed an article of Leon Brittan's, How the Tories Can Win, in a dusty copy of *The Illustrated London News* of January 18, 1969 (when H. Wilson was at No 10). It talks about plus ça change! Brittan expounds: "As governments approach the end of their term of office there seems to be a tendency, irrespective of party, for administrative bungles to occur with increasing frequency. If the opposition can spot these at an early stage and coolly but ruthlessly expose them in the House of Commons, this can have a devastating effect on the morale of a tired government and its supporters." He also says: "The one thing that pulls the electorate off a political party more than any other is the spectacle of it being torn by internal strife... This danger now faces the Tories."

Open book

Talking about plus ça change, another reader thinks that this H. E. Chapman novel, which he has just come across, must be



essential reading for all Westland addicts: unlike the real thing, it carries the disclaimer: "This story, its plot, incidents, characters and dialogue is FICTION from beginning to end."

Shown the door

A spot of spice this morning for the crusty colonels at the East India Club in St James's (whose members include one D. Thatcher): Michael Dickson, who has been a regular guest at the club for the past 10 years, has been banned by its chairman, Commander Whalley. Yesterday Dickson told me of his felony: he was recently named as adviser to the club's ex-porter, Samuel Parks, who today lodges a claim for unfair dismissal. When Parks refused a small sum of money to withdraw, then a much larger sum, Dickson stuck his neck out and announced that the porter would not be "bought off."



"Evening, Norman. Large take-over and soda"

Hit parade

Elton John took Watford to Wembley. Now Rick Wakeman, star of a thousand meaningful songs, is striving to do the same for Camberley Town of the Vauxhall-Opel League (division two south), of which he is chairman. Camberley are due to play Halesowen Town of the West Midlands League in the quarter-final of the FA Vase — the first time they have got so far in the competition. Wakeman has already gone one better than Elton John — he has actually played at Wembley, in a charity warm-up to the final of the Freight Rover Trophy last season.

PHS

Thatcher's new tax tactics

by Sarah Hogg

Mrs Thatcher's favourite new example of the nurse who pays too much tax is the clearest indication yet of a change of income tax policy in next month's Budget. The big clue lies in the wage quoted by the Prime Minister £140 a week. At this level, Mrs Thatcher's tax-burdened nurse would benefit less from the government's usual method of cutting income tax — raising the threshold — than from a straightforward cut in the 30 per cent basic rate.

After slicing 3p off the basic rate of income tax in 1979, the government has since spent all its free cash on increases in personal allowances. These have risen 15 per cent more than inflation since this government came to power. The same money could have been spent cutting the basic tax rate by 26.5 per cent. But for years ministers preached the virtues of higher allowances, as a way of helping the poor by "taking them out of tax". Backbenchers were convinced. Now Mrs Thatcher is having difficulty persuading them of the virtue of lower rates.

An increase in tax allowances is the easiest tax cut. It can be done in conveniently small slices. The basic rate cannot sensibly be reduced by less than 1p at a time, and this costs £1.2 billion a year in lost revenue. But personal allowances can be raised in £10 steps — each costing only £74 million a year in lost revenue. Allowances have to be increased every year, in any case, if their real value is not to be eroded by inflation; the necessary increase this year is £130 for a single person, £200 for a

married man. Quite a small real increase on top of that looks misleadingly generous.

An increase in allowances attracts political support mainly because it is supposed to give most benefit to the poorest taxpayers. In fact, it actually gives most to the best-off. An increase in the basic allowance shunts up each higher-rate threshold too; so a taxpayer facing a 60 per cent marginal rate gains exactly twice as much as a basic-rate taxpayer.

This certainly is not in tune with

Mrs Thatcher's latest theme: that it is the bottom half of taxpayers who need help, but it is a problem rather easily dealt with. If the width of the basic-rate tax band is shortened by the same amount that allowances are increased, every taxpayer gains the same cash benefit — which means that the poorest taxpayers get the largest percentage cut in their total tax bills.

A raising of allowances is commonly supposed to lessen the "poverty trap". In fact, that too is a misconception. The "poverty trap" catches those low-paid family men who find that any increase in earnings is virtually wiped out by the consequent loss of means-tested benefits, combined with an increase in their income tax bills. In other words, they face "marginal tax rates" that are sometimes over 100 per cent.

The trouble is that most of these family breadwinners are clustered at income levels above the point to which the Chancellor could

hope to raise thresholds. So those "taken out of tax" by a general increase in allowances tend to be part-time working wives and pensioners.

These absurd "marginal tax rates" are in part the product of Britain's exceptionally high starting rate of tax. Most other tax systems begin well below 30 per cent; hence the growing support for a cut in the basic rate. The trouble, again, is that the kind of reductions the Chancellor could afford would not make much difference to the depth of the poverty trap. It still might be the Chancellor's best priority.

There is one final clue. The paradox of the income tax system is that the more allowances are increased, the fewer people pay tax — and so less is then lost by reducing the rate at which they pay it. Equally, the more the rate of income tax is reduced, the less the government receives on every pound of taxable income — and so the loss from making it tax-free is proportionately lower.

So the Chancellor wants, eventually, to make a huge increase in the tax allowances of one group: those married men with non-working wives. He can do this by introducing "transferable allowances" for husbands and wives, so that a sole breadwinner would get, in effect, two allowances. Such a change, to be outlined in the Chancellor's green paper on tax, will have to wait for the Inland Revenue's new computer.

In the meantime, the Chancellor can cut its eventual cost by reducing the basic rate of tax. If he were to achieve that old government aim of a 25 per cent basic rate, any increase in allowances would cost 15 per cent less than it does today.

The author is Economics Editor of *The Times*.

Lawrence Freedman on Western Europe's nuclear missile dilemmas

If there is one thing that worries West European governments more than US-Soviet confrontation, it is US-Soviet co-operation. After years of pleading for a more positive stance on arms control as an excellent means of improving East-West relations and reassuring public opinion, they are now having to think through the implications of possible agreements.

The main European concern stems from the fact that Mikhail Gorbachov has been so mischievous as to embrace a concept long associated with President Reagan — the "zero option".

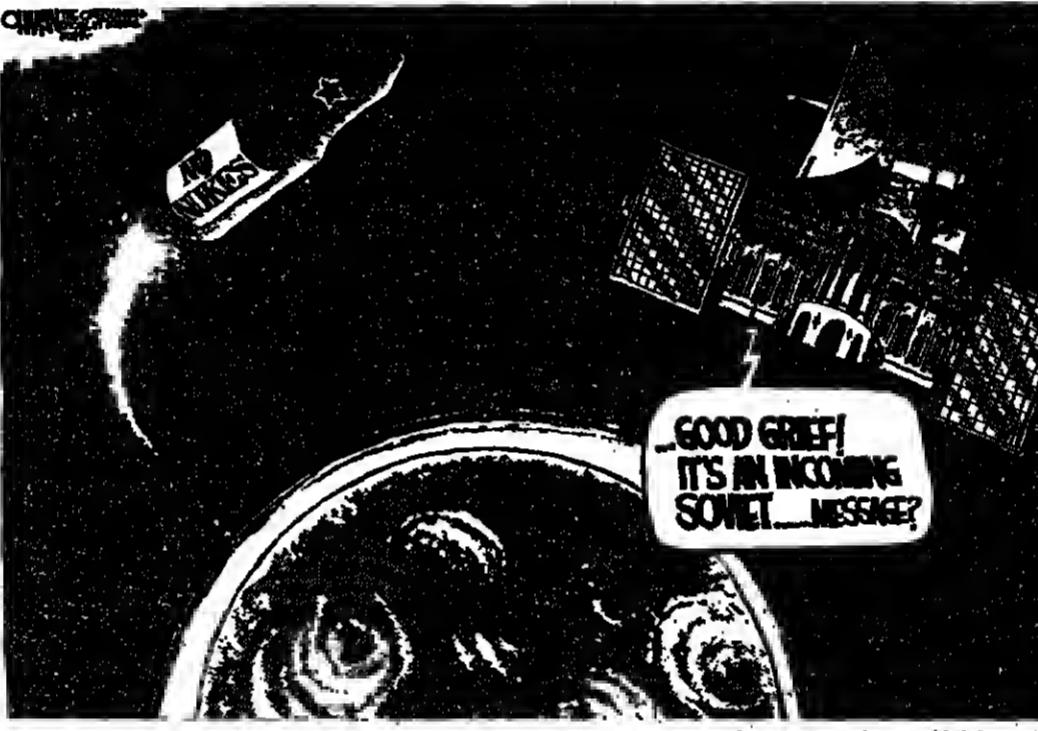
It was proposed by Reagan in November 1981 as the opening American bid in the talks on Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF), then about to start in Geneva. The proposal was simple. NATO would not deploy cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe if the Soviet Union removed all its missiles of comparable range — of which the most notorious was the triple-warhead SS-20.

The virtue of the proposal was its popular appeal. It picked up the slogan of the then ascendant anti-nuclear movement (no cruise; no SS-20). The West European governments endorsed the zero option, and some even claimed credit for it. Nevertheless, they were also aware of two important problems.

The first was that the zero option actually contradicted the original rationale for Nato's missile programme. According to the doctrine of flexible response, the US nuclear arsenal must be closely coupled to the defence of Western Europe, and the Soviet Union will be deterred from aggression so long as there is a substantial risk of conventional war leading to nuclear strikes. The American commitment would be reinforced by missiles of the necessary range actually based in Europe.

The second problem was that the zero option was clearly one-sided, given the balance of forces at the time. Hundreds of deployed Soviet warheads would be removed in return for abandoning the Nato plan that might not even be implemented because of a lack of popular support.

The question was, how many SS-20s? The Soviet Union argued that it was necessary to take British and French missiles into account. But then on January 15 Gorbachov announced to the surprise of the West European governments that the Soviet Union now favoured the "elimination" of Intermediate Nuclear Forces in the "European zone". He also no longer expected



What options when Gorbachov zeros in?

was already a nuclear balance in Europe which would be disrupted by any new Nato missiles. When the first US missiles arrived late in 1983, it claimed that there was no longer any basis for negotiation and left the talks.

When negotiations resumed in 1985 it seemed clear the any agreement would now require the Soviet Union to sanction some Nato missiles. This was confirmed in the burst of arms-control activity in the lead-up to last November's Reagan-Gorbachov summit. Both agreed that US numbers would be kept to 140 missile-launchers (the number for cruise and Pershing in place at the end of December).

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compensation for the British and French forces — only that those forces be frozen at current levels and not (referring to Britain) replenished by missiles from the United States.

It appears that Soviet calculations have been transformed by the very success of the Nato programme. Nato's missile build-up is now as substantial as that of the Soviet Union. If, as Nato doctrine would have us believe, cruise and Pershing matter more to the alliance than do SS-20s to the Soviet Union, then the zero option has become rather attractive to Moscow.

So the West European governments suddenly found themselves in an embarrassing position. Washington remained wedded to the zero option. Having proposed it in the first place, it could not reject it simply because of Soviet acceptance. This acceptance could be taken as a vindication of Reagan's strategy of building weapons now to disarm later.

West European concern, conveyed to Ambassador Paul Nitze during recent consultations, ir-

ritated American officials. After years of being berated by allies for not taking arms control seriously, the Reagan administration was being accused of taking it too seriously.

When the US response to Gorbachov's proposal is announced this week some allied concerns will be taken into account. The British and French reluctance to compromise the modernization of their nuclear forces will be reflected in a rejection of the idea that they be frozen. The Japanese object to the Soviet refusal to reduce missiles facing the Far East, which were covered in the original American zero option. The US will insist on at least a 50 per cent cut. The Germans have drawn attention to the Soviet short-range missiles brought forward into East Germany and Czechoslovakia in response to Pershing.

The main question is whether the Reagan administration will accept the "elimination of intermediate nuclear forces in the European zone". The alternative will be to accept global ceilings which would allow the US to keep missiles in Europe so long as the Soviet Union left them in Asia. If the zero option is re-embraced by the Reagan administration, the West European governments will have no choice but to applaud — and then to turn again to the strategic problem that cruise and Pershing missiles were supposed to solve.

The author is professor of war studies, King's College, London.

The capitalist plague comes to Russia

MOSCOW When delegates to the 27th Communist Party congress gather this week to approve Mikhail Gorbachov's sweeping plans to modernize the Soviet economy, the nation will be faced with the spectre of unemployment — albeit by another name — for the first time since the official declaration in October 1930 that the problem had been eliminated.

The prospect was raised publicly in January when Professor Vladimir Kostakov, a leading Soviet economist and deputy director of the research institute run by the State Planning Committee, predicted that the blueprint for streamlining the economy could make between 13 and 19 million workers in industry temporarily out of work by the year 2000.

In an article which caused considerable concern to the party establishment, the professor doubted whether jobs could be found in the service industries for all those laid off. "Some of those who are discharged will find employment in modernized shop floors... but only some," he wrote. "Judging by the results of his work, one worker will indeed replace several of today's ones. Therefore, inevitable redundancy lies ahead."

were muted. These included earlier retirement, more full-time as opposed to part-time students, longer paid maternity leave and expansion of the leisure and cultural sectors of the economy.

Showing signs of a man who had been given a talking-to by his superiors, Professor Kostakov concluded in reference to redundancy: "The psychology of an unemployed person who will gladly take any job for the sake of a crumb of bread will always be deeply alien in the Soviet Union."

However, the topic has refused to lie down. It seems likely to dominate every analysis (unofficial estimates put involuntary unemployment in the USSR at less than 3 per cent), they note that drastic changes in work habits and expectations will be required if the plans are to have any chance of success.

In a country where the right to work is treated as second only to the right to life changes in attitude will not necessarily come easily. As Professor Kostakov notes: "We regard it as natural and necessary that if, for objective reasons, a job position is eliminated, the worker must immediately be given another job. Now, however, one will have to get used to the thought that to find a job will require a certain period of time."

give comfort to a sacked, middle-aged cleric with few skills.

Another leading trade unionist, Vitaly Provotorov, was questioned at a press conference about the consequences of Gorbachov's modernization plans. He replied that on the basis of existing legislation, workers made redundant could learn new skills free of charge, receiving their previous average monthly wage throughout the training period.

Although western experts do not believe that the Kremlin's new blueprint will lead to anything like western levels of unemployment (unofficial estimates put involuntary unemployment in the USSR at less than 3 per cent), they note that drastic changes in work habits and expectations will be required if the plans are to have any chance of success.

In a country where the right to work is treated as second only to the right to life changes in attitude will not necessarily come easily. As Professor Kostakov notes: "We regard it as natural and necessary that if, for objective reasons, a job position is eliminated, the worker must immediately be given another job. Now, however, one will have to get used to the thought that to find a job will require a certain period of time."

Christopher Walker

Anne Sofer

Centre forward — and backward

The Labour Party, as William Rodgers remarked at a private meeting last week, is trying to become the SDP Mark 2.

For those of us who have some acquaintance with the Labour Party on the ground, this is laughable. Take as an example the large and thriving Labour Party in Hampstead and Highgate (one of Labour's top target seats): in the past year it has passed motions deplored the witch-hunt against Militant, approving the courageous defence of Broadwater Farm against the police, and advocating defiance of the law over rate-capping. There seems a limited desire here, at any rate, to court the middle ground.

No so Neil Kinnock. Watching him talking to Brian Walden on *Weekend World* earlier this month, and subsequently reading the transcript of the interview, I am bound to agree with Bill Rodgers.

It was an extraordinarily easy and indulgent interview, particularly from such a grand master of the game as Walden. It was almost as if he had taken a deliberate decision not to ask difficult questions, not to harry or pin down but to give someone learning a new language plenty of time to find the words, to stumble and correct himself, to build up his confidence in a new role. The politicians who left Labour five years ago to found the Social Democratic Party would have been glad of such an easy ride — to be allowed to generalize about freedom and equality without being interrogated about private medicine or the independent schools or the closed shop; to proclaim the primacy of production without being challenged on nationalization or attitudes to the market.

So because it was on this level of unchallenged generality, it was a little difficult to understand what Kinnock was saying. Indeed, Walden seemed to suffer from this difficulty as well, much though his words of bland encouragement were meant to deny it. "Very clear, very clear," he kept saying, "now we're getting along swimmingly!" Then he would go on to sum up what Kinnock had said, only to be instantly contradicted.

Kinnock's main achievement in this interview was to claim firmly that the Labour Party will individual freedom before equality, and production before redistribution — and that is what he won headlines for in the press the following day — but in the verbiage that followed he reversed those priorities to defend his back against his own party. Thus "the pursuit of equality... is the means of turning individual freedom from a slogan, an adornment, into a real living thing..." Similarly, on the second issue: "So the process of redistribution, yes goes on, but it is as a complement, not just, it doesn't just have a merit of its own, though it does. It's also as a complement to the whole business of rebuilding the basis of our

moreover... Miles Kington

All my own works

ignore the Argyll bid for Distillers. Pay no attention to Rank's takeover of Granada. Don't take a blind bit of notice of General Motors' attempt to grab Austin Rover. Why not? Because Moreover Enterprises are making a bold bid for the whole lot, that's why. If you follow our advice, there will soon be a massive global company called Moreover-Rank-Argyll-Distillers-General-Rover-and-Lemon-and-Ice-please.

For the last few weeks there have been full-page ads in the papers. They have been written in very simple English. They have pointed out that Guinness (or Distillers) are the only people you can trust. Or that Argyll (or Guinness) are the people to follow. They have presented you with short sentences. So that you can understand what is going on. And the upshot has been: That you haven't the faintest idea who is in the right. Or in the wrong. Is it all very confusing isn't it?

Now, thank goodness, all that is over because Moreover, the biggest company in the world, has at last moved into the open and declared its intention of taking over the whole damn lot of them. No longer will you have to struggle to understand what is going on, because Moreover is going to run everything, and you can go back to reading the sports pages again.

Moreover already controls most of the Amazon basin, the gun-running trade in the Middle East, the drug market at Heathrow, the concession on sticky plaster for the English Test team in the West Indies, the crockery at the Press Council, the reserve guest list for the Terry Wogan show and Bob Geldof's Irish elocution lessons. We handle the bank accounts of Baby Doc Chevalier, President Marcos and whoever won the last snooker championship. We also have the catering rights for the next Geneva talks and the croissant franchise for the Channel Tunnel.

In other words, we are big and tough. That's the kind of company you need to take over Rank and Granada and General Motors and Friends of the Earth. Yeah, you heard right. Friends of the Earth.

But first of all, we need your support. Yes you, the common shareholder, the bastion of democracy, we cannot do without you. Well, that is not quite true. Our plans are so well laid that we can get by without you quite well. But it always looks better if we make an appeal to you. And how better than by buying space in the Moreover column, just one of the time-out posts of our vast empire?

So just remember this: By this time next week, we shall be in control of all of you. At the moment, we represent the caring side of capitalism. By next week we shall represent the couldn't



1 Pennington Street, London E1. Telephone 01 481 4100

MR CHURCHILL'S BAD BILL

The most damning thing that can be said about Mr Winston Churchill's obscenity bill is that it could have been introduced at any time during the past quarter-century. It is indifferent to debate about the control of broadcasting and the future of the BBC. To it, direct broadcasting by satellite and the "new media" of mass communication are irrelevant. Worse, Mr Churchill and his supporters behave as if there had been no change of government seven years ago, and the Thatcher era had seen no effort to re-educate Britain in the dependence of economic success on personal freedom and enterprise.

Behind Mr Churchill is Mrs Mary Whitehouse. She, it has long been plain, has little time for markets, especially in matters of culture and taste. She is not much of an individualist either, that entails leaving to individuals in their homes and families and in their commercial dealings the freedom to make their own choice about the cultural material they buy and view and allow their dependents to buy and watch. But what is disconcerting is to see Mrs Whitehouse joined in her campaign by Conservatives - including the Prime Minister herself - apparently unaware of the discrepancy between their espousal of market individualism and their enthusiasm for heavy-handed policemen, agents of the State, interposing themselves between individual consumers and broadcast material.

What a signal to give the nation. To bring the State with its apparatus of censorship into stage, screen, gallery, even the daily newspaper, because it knows better than parents

when and in what way the young are to be protected. And the implicit message goes wider. The rise of the "cultural industries" is a facet of economic change. Jobs for actors, actresses, producers and all the ancillary functionaries substitute in the medium run for older, decayed manufacturing industries. Here is an area of economic specialization where Britain does well. Is that to be choked, cramped and subjugated to the penetrating gaze of Mrs Grundy? No minister with the government's broad objectives in mind can with a clear conscience walk through the lobbies in support of this bill.

Mr Churchill's bill is bad, and no amount of last minute refurbishment in committee will salvage it. It is unnecessary. Where are the legions of parents so enslaved by television and video that they, incapable of turning sets off at home, have to have the state bludgeon producers of programmes? There are parents anxious about the effects of television, but their concerns are about random fictional violence rather than sex. The remedy is better dialogue between consumers, television executives, importers of detective fiction and eventually producers - not government intervention.

No sound case has been put for extending the ambit of the Obscene Publications Act to television. Repeated citations of the showing of a single film (a serious film, its theme taken from the early church) late at night on a minority channel advance that case not one jot. The Act has settled into a comfortable middle age, rising

WAITING FOR HONECKER

When will the East German leader, Erich Honecker, visit West Germany? This question threatens to become one of the hasty perennial of German politics, raised each year but never finally answered.

The historic visit was scheduled for autumn 1984, but cancelled at the eleventh hour in an unprecedented flurry of public controversy between (and within) the regimes of the Soviet bloc. It was rumoured to be imminent again at the end of last year, but Honecker came there none. And now we are told that last week's visit to Bonn by Herr Horst Sindermann, the second man in the East German state, was a prelude and a dress rehearsal for his leader's visit. We will believe it when we see it.

Formally speaking, Herr Sindermann was in Bonn in his capacity as President of the Volkskammer of the German Democratic Republic, on the invitation of the Social Democrats in the West German Bundestag. But his visit was dramatically upgraded by the fact that he was received by Chancellor Kohl and by the President of the Bundestag, Herr Philipp Jenninger. Some Christian Democrats objected to the latter meeting on the grounds that the West German Bundestag is a real parliament and the East German Volkskammer is not. They have a point. The Volkskammer is not a parliament. It is a rubberstamp. When asked why votes in the Volkskammer are always unanimous, Herr Sindermann averred "Of course there are differences of opinion, but that's all cleared up in committee ahead of time, before the vote in the chamber."

Cricket safety

From Mr H. J. Stockwell

Sir, May I point out to the Rev James Funnell (February 21) that batsmen use "the other kind of protector" to protect themselves against the ball which is bowled legitimately with the intention of hitting the stumps, whereas the type of ball which is bowled with the intention of softening up the batsman - not that any bowler could soften up Mike Gatting - or making the batsman give a catch while defending his person and not the wicket is illegitimate, is not cricket, and should be so called by any umpire who can read the Laws.

The game so many of us used to love as an art and a model for a way of life has been Packered to suit our present-day violent society.

Yours faithfully,
H. J. STOCKWELL,
Cymru,
Epping Road,
Roydon,
Essex.
February 21.

From Mr J. E. Harper

Sir, After the horrendous accident to Mike Gatting (report, February 20) I tried out something like the full protective equipment your cricket photograph displayed in today's Times (February 21). I could still see the ball, even when bowled fast. The trouble was, I found it hard to move and wellnigh impossible to run.

Will the "quick single" die, as has the "quick two"?

Yours sincerely,
J. E. HARPER,
Kooyong,
Queen's Road,
Colchester,
Essex.
February 21.

A total blank

From Mr A. B. M. Campbell

Sir, Many of your readers must have seen the recent BBC television commercial fronted by John Cleese, in which he lists what he gets for his £58 licence.

What he doesn't get is any TV coverage - live or dead, of the England team playing the national

With these various moves the SPD has appeared to take the initiative in Ostpolitik, a remarkable achievement for a party out of office, and an electoral plus. If, however, Chancellor Kohl can bring off a Honecker visit before next year's general election, the balance will be more than righted.

Herr Honecker himself, in a recent interview with the West German newspaper *Die Zeit*, made cautiously positive reference to the Kohl government's stance on intra-German relations, and said he would pay his long-awaited call at a time convenient to both sides. Herr Sindermann in Bonn brought further hints of progress, himself raising the (to West Germany) all-important subject of improving human contacts between the Germans in the two states. He also set a couple of useful little precedents in those points of protocol which so egregiously complicate German-German diplomacy.

At the same time, however, another senior East German Politburo member was guardedly presenting East-West German relations, in the pages of *Pravda*, as a contribution to the Soviet-led struggle for peace. And there's the rub.

For Moscow still holds the key. This time round, Herr Honecker will surely not commit himself until he is absolutely confident that he has a clear green light from the Soviet leader. That will almost certainly mean waiting until after the Soviet party congress, and probably until after his own party congress, which is scheduled for April. So Bonn may settle back to at least a few more enjoyable weeks of "will he, won't he?"

game in a Test match against the West Indies.

Shut up, Wogan!
Yours sincerely,
ALASDAIR CAMPBELL,
Cockles House,
Fletching,
Uckfield, East Sussex.

Seen along the line

From Mr Jonathan Bates

Sir, I am pleased to be able to tell Dr Furson (February 12) that scarecrows have not disappeared; they have merely developed, in much the same way that art is supposed to have developed.

Many of today's scarecrows consist of a pole surrounded by a bin liner or similar plastic sheet - a puny scarecrow, perhaps - whilst others are vaguely mechanical in appearance. I have even spotted cubist scarecrows during recent walks in the countryside. However, like Dr Furson I much prefer the traditional variety.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN BATES,
8 Buckstone Rise,
Edinburgh.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Charity concession only limited

From the Director of the Charities Aid Foundation

Sir, The publicity you have given (report, February 19) to the possibility of new tax incentives in the Budget to encourage more giving is in danger of creating false hopes on the one hand and unnecessary anxiety on the other. May I therefore make a number of points:

1. It is likely that the new American-style incentives will be given to public companies only in this Budget. An incentive for individuals may be announced as the subject of a working party or to be under consideration for a certain date, for example, 1988.

2. The covenant system will not be abolished; new incentives will be additional to, not instead of covenants. People should realize that an incentive given now can be removed later, whereas the right to abrogate income on which tax has been paid to charity is now inalienable. Besides, the churches, many membership charities and many projects appeals survive absolutely because of covenants.

3. The company concession will not lead to a "bonanza". Companies give £70 million per year; the top 200 companies give half of this and have excellent tax provisions already, whilst the local company can already give to local charities as a business expense. Also close and private companies will not be included until individuals are.

4. Therefore the immediate effect of this likely company concession should be several millions rather than tens of millions of new money per year.

None of these points is intended to play down the excitement of the immediate or medium-term prospects. We would forecast a dramatic increase in private support for charity given effective incentives for individuals when it does happen. Voluntary cash contributions, running presently

at £500 million per year, should double within five years of the introduction of an encouraging tax regime. We seek only to allay fears until or to avoid too much disappointment on March 18.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BROPHY, Director,
Charities Aid Foundation,
14 Bloomsbury Square, WC1.

February 20.

From Mr N. V. Halliday

Sir, It is ironic that in your interesting leader today (February 20) on the tax status of charities you should choose the word "theological" to describe the debate as to whether tax revenue diverted to charities is "public money". Your implication is that the question is arcane, academic and of no practical relevance.

This is a usage which gained currency (rather inappropriately, I thought) during the recent debates about the Labour Party's constitution, debates which journalists in particular intended to describe as "theological".

The usage reflects, however, only a secularist misapprehension. Theology, the knowledge of God, is nothing if not directly practical - and this is seen nowhere more clearly than in the British charities of which you write. For it was precisely their understanding of what God is like, and therefore what man is worth, which motivated many of the pioneers of British charitable institutions in the last century. With a different theology they might never have started.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL VAUX HALLIDAY,
108 Gloucester Court,
Kew Road,
Kew Gardens,
Surrey.

February 20.

Some errors in 'thinking big'

From Mr Philip R. Lowe

Sir, In his letter on merger issues (February 19) Sir Michael Edwards misses the real point behind the reservations held by so many who are opposed to the Leyland/Bedford merger, amongst others.

Rightly or wrongly, the public at large tend to see three results from most mergers firstly, a large financial windfall for the shareholders of the "target" company (with accompanying opportunities for speculators to make a "killing"); secondly, further limitation of choice and availability of product for the consumer (be he consumer or otherwise); and thirdly, yet another redundancy programme (usually in the guise of "rationalisation") to further swell the dole queue.

Such fears may or may not be unfounded. However, the examples of Leyland itself (whose manifest difficulties only occurred after a series of disastrous mergers in the 1960s) and Chrysler UK, formerly Rootes Group (whose decline did not seriously set in until the takeover by Chrysler US, again in the 1960s) give such fears much credence. Either way such feelings are most understandable and worthy of greater respect than to be dismissed as "doctrinaire" and "parochial" or "little Englander".

To trade in a heavyweight world Britain must, as Sir Michael says, "think big". However, to imply that the act of allowing our sole remaining volume manufacturer to fall under the control of a foreign-owned competitor accords with "thinking big" seems, with respect, to be illogical.

Sir Michael asks how many of our businesses will be effective in 10 years' time if views do not change. If the proposed series of mergers goes ahead, to be followed presumably by yet more, then I imagine the customers, employees, unions and management of Leyland, plus anyone else with an interest in seeing that Britain maintains some vestige of manufacturing industry under its control, will be asking themselves the same question.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP R. LOWE,
14 Woodland Close,
Aldington,
Wolverhampton,
West Midlands.

February 19.

Benefits for the cold and old

From Mr T. G. C. Knight

Sir, Your leader writer on "Winter fuel" (February 19) may have fallen into the trap of thinking there are simple formulae for deciding how and when payments should be made. He says "severe weather payments hinge on out-of-the-ordinary conditions." We know that "normal" is only a mean between extremes, but at what point does anything become out-of-the-ordinary? It is not so easy for those who have to decide.

In referring to loan arrangements your writer also mentions the words "sufficient" (in referring to basic rates) and "reasonable" (in referring to provision for winter fuel). These are not easy words to define. In practice what may prove adequate for A may be inadequate for B, just as what may be reasonable for B may not be so for A. Individual circumstances are so often a major factor.

In the past 20 years the Supplementary Benefit Commission and its successors have sought legislation which might establish absolute precision in decision-making. The flaw has been that new laws paved the way for payments to many who may not have been in real need while debarring many others who might

not have been excluded had discretionary powers been more readily available and whose real needs were very obvious. The dehumanization of the system has been one of its most distressing features.

It is true that, without clearly defined guidelines, there was, and is, always the risk of certain officials, or areas, being more lenient or more severe than others. But if "need" (also, admittedly, difficult to define) is to be the criterion, as it ought always to be, there is much to be said for the exercise of discretion, rather than voluminous regulations which are unintelligible to the public at large and to many officials themselves, even if it does mean apparent discrepancies at times.

The 1966 Supplementary Benefit Act was not as bad, in retrospect, as its critics suggested.

And there was, and still is, much to be said for the A Code (the DHSS internal guide) and its confidentiality.

Yours faithfully,

T. G. C. KNIGHT,
Wildwood,
Field Lane,
Crowthorne,
Sussex.

February 19.

From the President of The Institute of Health Services Management

Sir, The Royal College of Nursing have a good point in their simple message that the NHS needs nursing management and advice. Most general managers accept and endorse that message. The college have, however, made a number of claims which will not stand up to examination.

It may suit the college's purpose to conjure up armies of pinstriped executives, but it is simply not true. Of the 605 general managers so far appointed, only 46 are from the private sector and 46 are nurses!

The RCN urges us to "put the patient, not the balance sheet first". These are false alternatives. Putting the patient first is something we all need to learn to do. It is quite wrong to suggest that sound financial management is in opposition to "patients first". Vast resources are spent on nursing services and it is in the patient's as well as the taxpayer's interest that managers should view nursing in terms of cost as well as care.

The RCN urges us to "put the patient, not the balance sheet first". These are false alternatives. Putting the patient first is something we all need to learn to do. It is quite wrong to suggest that sound financial management is in opposition to "patients first". Vast resources are spent on nursing services and it is in the patient's as well as the taxpayer's interest that managers should view nursing in terms of cost as well as care.

Roy Griffiths produced a powerful critique of NHS management. The RCN campaign is no answer to that critique or to the problems of managing a complex modern health service.

Yours sincerely,
KEN JARROLD, President,
The Institute of Health Services Management,
75 Portland Place, W1.

Sunday trading

From the Chairman of the Consumers' Association

Sir, Mr David Crouch, MP's innocent letter (February 20) is disarming. Like the Canterbury Christian Council, Consumers' Association could hold a public meeting in Canterbury. An audience of 200, including churchgoers, would vote in favour of sweeping away the laws about shopping hours. Our problem is that unlike, for example, the Keep Sunday Special campaign, we could not use hundreds of thousands of pounds to organise protests, arrange a "write-in" and pack meetings with supporters. Neither would I want to.

The voices that are shouting loud and long are not the voices of the electorate. Poll after poll of statistically representative samples of the public shows the majority of people to be in favour of deregulation. In countries where there is legal Sunday trading - Scotland and Sweden - there is no question that Sunday is still special. It could not be "like any other day of the week" when most shops and places of work will still be open.

Sweeping away the Shops Act,

protecting the hours of shopworkers, attending church and having Sunday as a different day are not irreconcilable. To claim that the campaign against deregulation is a spontaneous expression of widely held views is a distortion of the facts.

Yours faithfully,
RACHEL WATERHOUSE,
Chairman,
Consumers' Association,
14 Buckingham Street, WC2.

February 20.

ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 24 1874

The capture by the Ashante tribe in West Africa of members of the Basle Mission took place in June 1869. War between that tribe and the Fanti tribe delayed the prisoners' release, which was not effected until January 1874, when Sir Garnet Wolseley's troops marched into Coomassie. Our Special Correspondent was Winwood Read (1835-75).

IN CAPTIVITY AT COOMASSIE

Prahsu, Jan 18

In this letter I shall offer to your readers a connected narrative of Mr Kuhne's capture and captivity (1869) and his release (1874), preceding his story with a few remarks on the Mission to which he belongs, and the country in which it carries on its work. That country forms part of the Gold Coast ... The stations of the Basle Mission are partly in the forest region, partly in the open land ... It was my fortune a few years ago to pass much time among these natives, and I have had many a conversation with them in relation to the captives at Coomassie. The Church Missionary Society did great things in the early days at Sierra Leone, when ships of naked savages taken on board slave ships were disembarked every month in that settlement. But as regards missionary labour among independent savage tribes in Western Africa it is certain that the Basle Mission should receive the palm. The principles upon which it is conducted make it resemble those industrious communities of monks which hewed clearings in the great German forests and regarded labour as a kind of prayer. With respect to missionaries trading with the natives (for the benefit of the Society), a difference of opinion may prevail; but no rational man will deny that it is good for missionaries to teach their converts useful handicrafts and the discipline of industry ... They

THE ARTS

Richard Eyre's superb new film *The Insurance Man* (BBC2 yesterday) gives us a script by Alan Bennett in which Franz Kafka is a leading secondary character. Already, the conjunction of the two has brought the amateur literary critics out in force. We have been told that *The Insurance Man* is a tame reworking of *The Trial*, that Bennett's Czech peasants talk like Yorkshire labourers, that the film is turgid and self-important where Kafka's fantasy was deft and frightening.

In fact, the link between the two writers is more a matter of atmosphere and mood than precise literary influence. *The Trial* is the conspiracy-theorist's recurring nightmare, and Bennett is right, in a *Radio Times* article, to compare it to *Alice in Wonderland*. Both are dark, funny books where the central characters are the only sane people in a world which is impregnably and incontrovertibly mad. *The Insurance Man* has no such licence, and its comedy is philosophical rather than fantastic.

In it, a dye worker contracts a mysterious skin disease, tries to claim compensation and is frustrated at every turn, finally receiving help and sympathy from a kindly-disposed young claims assessor. The claims assessor is Kafka, and his well-intentioned compassion – an alternative job in an asbestos factory – backfires. The skin disease, too, has an inverifiable connection with work and melts away after Bennett's central character is rejected by his fiancee. Everyone at the assessment office – claimants, clerks and doctors – has some emotional stake in the bureaucracy of unhappiness; in the way that most of us invent some specific factual focus for a wider and more general misery.

The suitors at the Court of Chancery did the same in *Black House*, and *The Insurance Man* owes more to the angry, humane outrage of Dickens than Kafka's surreal whimsy. In one stunning scene an examining doctor loses his temper with the state's instrumentalised compassion. They all claim to have been happy until their accident, he says, his voice cold with fury. They want paradise, not compensation. It is one of the finest things that Bennett has written and acted extraordinarily well by Geoffrey Palmer, it gives as the bleak centre of this moribund moral fable. Richard Eyre directs with a quiet, unsentimental intelligence, unafraid to let his camera look the text face on, recognising film's capacity for psychological scrutiny and concentration. The script has its moments of overstatement and clichéness – the framing scenes, set for the purposes of reminiscence, in 1945, are a mere device – but this is an acute and moving piece of work.

The weekend saw two notable repeats. Gerry Anderson's breathtaking, high-tech puppet adventure series *Captain Scarlet* returns in the LWT region, proving once again that Anderson was a dream-maker of unceasingly genial. The story of Tony Hancock, in *Hancock's Half-Hour* (BBC1), is that blend of obsequiousness and belligerence, of toadying and bullying, which seems to sum up the national character. We see the same magnificient spirit dancing inside Alf Garnett and Basil Fawlty. – A.R.

Simon Banner reports from Paris on the National Theatre's contribution to the Théâtre de l'Europe season

The trick of being calmly nervous

Enter Tom Stoppard stage right, stepping into the murky, green light, and pacing the stage carefully as if to measure it. Staggering on and caught in a wild embrace with an ugly-looking bearskin a stage-hands appears to be searching for somewhere to off-load his burden. The contraption which hovers above – a group of clouds, a trident and a shield decorated with the Union Jack – begins to rise and descend creakily. Some where "Rule Britannia" is struck up. Meanwhile, picking his way between an industrial vacuum cleaner, a dead body and a wheelchair, Stoppard exits stage left pursued by stage-hand and bear.

Not altogether surprisingly, Edward Petherbridge furrows his brow. "At this point it always looks as if it will never come together, doesn't it?" But he turns to Ian McKellen who, along with Petherbridge himself, is co-director of one of the five distinct groups which now make up the National Theatre and adds gloomily that "Perhaps, it won't come together this time after all".

What should have been coming together was the Petherbridge-McKellen production of *The Real Inspector Hound* and *The Critic*, due to open 24 hours later at the Odeon in Paris. The actors had only just flown in from London and were now, late in the evening, due to see the Odeon for the first time.

"No showers!" "What about the mirrors?" But each observation had the corollary that "at least it's a better theater than the Olivier". And more attractive too, richly decorated in red and gold, hung with chandeliers. It is left to Eleanor Bron unwittingly to make the most dramatic entrance of all. Dressed in black, topped by a skyscraper of a

Richard Rissik reviews the weekend's television and, a year on from *EastEnders*, Mark Lawson assesses the impact of Michael Grade

Shrewd aim at the toughest targets

On BBC1, the channel controlled by Mr Michael Grade, there has recently been a series called *The Marriage*. A young couple were followed by the cameras from first passion to first anniversary while everyone assessed the strength and likely length of their union. Mr Grade is in a position to sympathise: the marriage between himself, an aggressive scheduler with theories gleaned from years with ITV, and the august and crusty BBC has been subjected to the same curious scrutiny.

This week sees the first anniversary of the revamp of the schedules centred around *EastEnders* and *Wogan* – which have made Grade the highest-profile programmer in British television. It is time to take up the invitation he made at the launch of those programmes last February: "Don't expect miracles. Give these changes a year and then see what difference they have made."

If figures are significant, they his derision at his critics' *EastEnders*, the first new soap opera to challenge the *Coronation Street* monopoly, occupied places one to 10 in the British Audience Research Board list of last month's most-watched programmes. The BBC produced 17 of the Christmas top-20 shows and 57 of the top 100 for the first week of January, and have clawed towards, and sometimes beyond, a 50-50 split of the total audience available to BBC and ITV. For the BBC, these are figures which previously only happened to other people.

If your criterion is quality, the equation is more problematic. There have been accusations that Grade has brought to the BBC cheap-book television, a cash-for-trash mentality, that the BBC will overflow with soap and shows in which Paul Daniels cuts Samantha Fox in half and that Grade has a down on drama, arts and current affairs. Twelve months ago "low-Grade" was the fashionable tag for BBC1 but, of late, the Jeremiads have been silent.

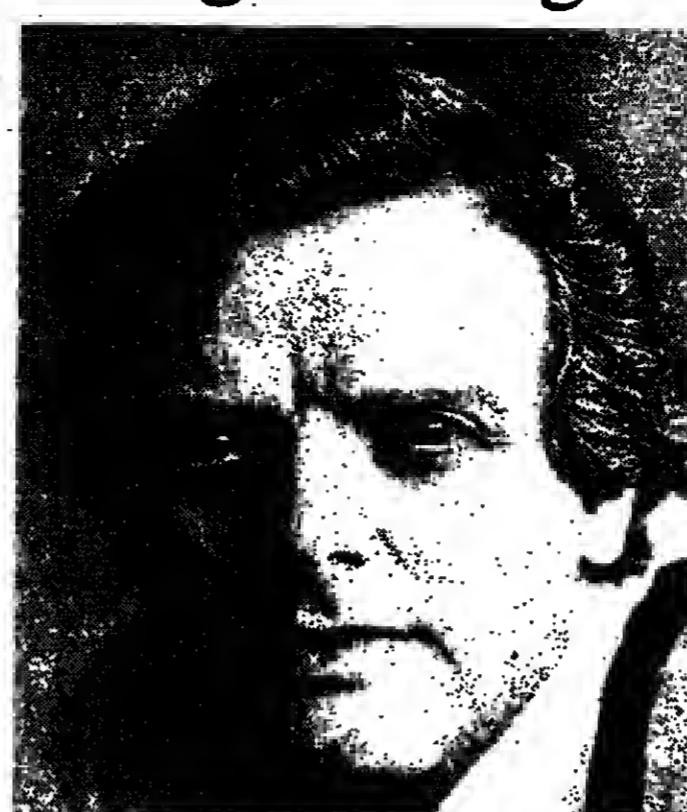
Consider his two main innovations. Doubt has been cast on the

figures for *EastEnders* (it has the advantages, unlike its ITV rivals, of a weekly repeat) but it is, for me, considerably better written and more obviously tailored to the Eighties than *Coronation Street*. It should be remembered that Grade, in seeking to create a popular twice-weekly soap opera, chose the hardest target in the market. Granada Television's own attempts to find a stablemate for *Coronation Street* – with the bi-weekly serials *The Practice* and *Albion Market* – hit a quicksand of indifference; the former will return as one-hour dramas on the *General Hospital* model and the latter was switched from peak-time to teatime after failing ratings.

The achievement of *Wogan* is more open to debate. Almost everything the show has proved is inadvertent and to its own disadvantage: how boring talk becomes, how *Wogan* knocks conversations into monologues for himself and how slender is the set of genuinely interesting celebrities. Grade is stumped in his support of the show, hinting at *Wogan* five nights a week, but it bears signs of tiredness already and the best that can be said is that it has survived a year, probably longer than many felt likely, and that an average audience of nine million is respectable.

Many have attempted to present Grade as a cultural thug. That is nonsense and his record at London Weekend Television disproves it: sneer at the zany game-shows and the cop-and-clothes series if you like, but remember *The South Bank Show* and *Weekend World* and, in drama, an Alan Bennett sextet and a Dennis Potter trilogy. The cleverness of Grade's scheduling at LWT was its balance between pop to satisfy advertisers and higher-quality products.

But *Wogan* and *EastEnders* alone would represent a recovery as temporary and cosmetic as a toe-pe. The real achievement of Grade's first year is that he, as a specialist scheduler, has broadened the audience for shows



Michael Grade: astonishing – if not miraculous – achievement

which he was expected to jettison. *Panorama*, trimmed by 10 minutes and moved to after the main evening news, was seen as a victim of Grade's philistinism; in fact, its audience doubled. Grade claimed to have given it "more money and more programmes" and its recent run has been up to or above the quality of before.

He points out, for those who sounded alarms about drama, that BBC1 will this year transmit serials by Britain's two best television playwrights Dennis Potter's *The Singing Detective* and Alan Bleasdale's *The Moonlit Mulberry*.

But there are thorns in the garden as well. Grade has faults which the BBC would do well to check. He is an unashamed salesman and American soap opera sells well, but you can have

too much; to transmit, as will from March 5, *Dallas* on Wednesdays with *Dynasty* and *Dynasty II* on alternate Fridays, is to make Britain a soap-dish for the American network.

The BBC still has many problems. As ratings have soared, morale has fallen; the *Real Lives* affair and the suspension of two journalists from the current-affairs series *Rough Justice* have apparently made the upper echelons tremulous about upsetting anyone. The very success of Grade's schedule has intensified uncertainty about the BBC's role.

Is programming now motivated by ratings-chasing? If Mr Grade

were to transmit, as will *Dallas* in the schedules, then why not in the market-place for advertising? Though back on course, the BBC needs careful steering. – M.L.

Dance

Radiant Fonteyn

The Sleeping Beauty
Miami Beach,
Florida



Total panic – or maybe not: Ian McKellen as the Hothead

ton to attend her début, and the *Miami Herald* noted the next day that Fonteyn was "looking radiant... acting with her legendary grace."

Her appearance did not seem surprising. After all she still remains listed officially as the Royal Ballet's one and only prima ballerina absolute and her nature was always modest rather than retiring. Also she is not a complete stranger to the quiet realm of mime role – a few years ago in New York she played Lady Capulet for the Ballet of La Scala, Milan. But even that lacked the poignancy and charm of this new assumption.

How was she? She was radiant. What other word could there be? – after all, it once characterized the Aurora House at that epoch-starting Royal Gala, with the historic *Sleeping Beauty* that embodied Oliver Messel's stylized visions of fairland.

Peter Wright's recent staging of *The Sleeping Beauty* replaces Messel's fantasy with the more sombre finery of Philip Prowse. Even more significantly, Dame Margot, the world's Aurora, who had danced the role more often than any other ballerina in history ever had or almost certainly ever will, was now, for the first time, the Queen.

Dame Margot's appearance was not unnaturally taken as an event. Her Majesty's Ambassador came from Washington

Feargal Sharkey
Hammersmith
Odeon

Who would have predicted when young Feargal Sharkey was still singing with the evergreen Undertones that he would one day turn out to be such a suave musical sophisticate?

Her appearance did not seem surprising. After all she still remains listed officially as the Royal Ballet's one and only prima ballerina absolute and her nature was always modest rather than retiring. Also she is not a complete stranger to the quiet realm of mime role – a few years ago in New York she played Lady Capulet for the Ballet of La Scala, Milan. But even that lacked the poignancy and charm of this new assumption.

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She was an Aurora's mother who got more applause on entrance than some Auroras get on exit. She behaved impeccably. Her acting proved studiously unassuming, completely attuned to the suave authority of her King – himself a long-time dancing partner, Desmond Kelly.

She accepted her roses with the moist eyes of pleasure. She still walked in beauty, the way a star danced at her birth.

Clive Barnes

Royal Ballet
Covent Garden

I can never understand why a company as steeped in tradition as the Royal Ballet lacks sense of occasion. Last week it marked the fortieth anniversary of its move to Covent Garden reopening the Opera House after the war, with a nondescript triple bill that can hardly be claimed to make a coherent or satisfying whole since neither musically, thematically nor stylistically do its parts have anything to do with one another.

I suppose it makes sense to get as much mileage as possible out of *Frankenstein* before audiences notice that Wayne Eagling's flamboyant use of stage tricks thinly covers a lack of any attribute likely to give it staying power. His choreography simply recycles familiar steps. Neither Eagling nor the more glamorous Ashely Page can adequately substitute for the dramatic flair which Stephen Jeffries (sadly now injured) previously gave the title part. Last season's cheers are notably missing.

By my applause meter (alias ears), *Gloria* is the evening's most popular part. It is easy to see why, since it combines three infallible themes: war, sex and religion. Poulen's music provides the pizazz while Andy Chinn's designs set the action in a sharply stylized but unmistakable evocation of

The partnering work is smoother and less strained than MacMillan sometimes imposes, whether in the sado-masochistic scenes for two or three dancers or the allegro acrobatics for three men and a woman. Jennifer Penney, Julian Hosking and Wendy Ellis repeat their success in the roles made for them, and Fiona Chadwick made a good debut in Penney's part. Eagling, in the other main role, acts intensely but his solos have lost some of their eroticism.

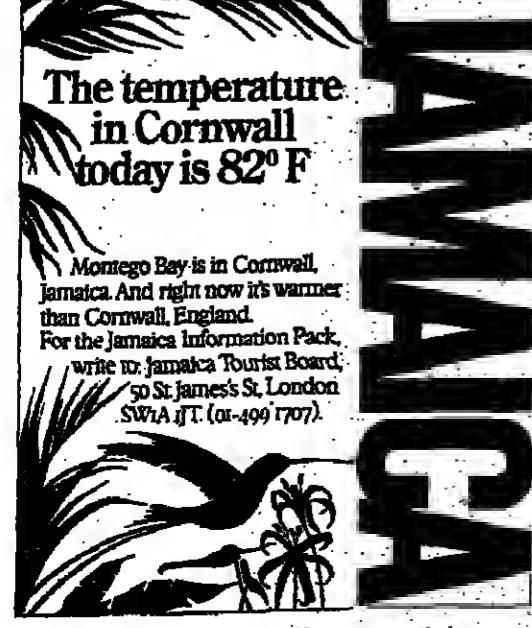
Separating these two disparate works, David Bintley's *Consort Lessons* offers some of his most assured adagio choreography (handsomely done by Lesley Collier and Fiona Chadwick on successive nights) and allegro dances that contain striking and felicitous passages. Bintley asks fair turns of speed from his dancers, but there is nothing exorbitant in what he expects, and there seems no excuse for the sloppy footwork, lack of forcefulness and lack of finishers which some of them showed.

John Percival

The temperature in Cornwall today is 82° F

Montego Bay is in Cornwall, Jamaica. And right now it's warmer than Cornwall, England.

For the Jamaica Information Pack, write to: Jamaica Tourist Board, 20 St James's St, London SW1A 1JT (or 490 1707).



Concert

Music on the boil

BBCSO/Eötvös
BBC Maida Vale

insists on being interpreted. After a first movement notable for grasping gestures low strings and percussion, the second is a homage to Bartók which could easily be imagined as an accompaniment to one of his films, involving perhaps, a giant guitar with a hundred hands scrambling over it, a cellist playing from a minaret, a concert in an aircraft hangar and any number of melting but still ticking watches. Delz is clearly an original.

Hughes Dufourt's talent is less surprising, emerging almost inevitably from the mix of Xenakis and Messiaen, but it was worth hearing his flute concerto *Anthesis* when played with such a narrow, elegant pencil line as it was here by Istvan Matuz.

Paul Griffiths

Opera

Madam Butterfly
Coliseum

– burly, crass and desperately short of moral fibre – and his direct, ingenuous vocal manner is potentially ideal for the part.

The other roles are also strongly sung. Anne-Marie Owens's gloomy, suspicious Suzuki is a characterization of considerable stature, a worthy oriental counterpart to Norman Bailey's opprobrious, solidly-sung Sharpless. As the Bonze, Richard Angas projects a chilly physical presence but not enough of the text; Terry Jenkins, however, is suitably oily and odious as Goro – an excellent cameo.

In the pit the experienced James Lockhart concentrates on subtle, often delicate orchestral textures, well-tailored phrasing and generally exemplary rapport with his singers. His approach perfectly complements Vick's handsome staging, which – for all its clever touches – makes its final appeal straight to the heart, just as it should.

Richard Morrison

Pointer's rare guitar breaks remaining firmly bedded in a mix of compact-disc accuracy. With no one musician to the fore, attention was constantly drawn to the superlative drive and precision of Jeff Dunn's drumming.

The nagging singalong melody of "A Good Heart" was delivered with an impressive clout, and whatever reservations may be felt about Sharkey's induction into the high-gloss echelons of production pop, there was no doubt about the conviction of this performance. Capable performances of Perry Sledge's "When a Man Loves a Woman" and Bob and Earl's "Harlem Shuffle", two of the most taxing soul classics for both singer and band, provided an admirable and uplifting finale.

David Sinclair

Rock

Feargal Sharkey
Hammersmith
Odeon

microphone, while his superbly drilled 10-piece soul revue band cracked down hard on the Motown beat of his most recent hit, "You Little Thief".

His voice, however, remains a constant factor in a career which now looks as well groomed as his gorgeous flowing locks. With its high, warm timbre he still struck a siren-note of brooding angst over the supper-club funk of "Bitter Man" and the designer soul of "Don't Leave it to Nature". While occasionally, as when he stalked the front row during "Ashes and Diamonds", looking like a figure from *Macbeth*, the awkward energy of his old Bash Street Kid persona reasserted itself.

His band were strikingly good; essentially a cohesive backing unit, they stuck to crisp, tidy arrangements. Davey Payne's brief saxophone solos and Graham

First World War trenches where men stand or rest anxious and waiting for the next attack. Kenneth MacMillan gives the pale ghosts and fayed corpses that make up the cast some of his most erotic choreography as they recall lost pleasures.

The partnering work is smoother and less strained than MacMillan sometimes imposes, whether in the sado-masochistic scenes for two or three dancers or the allegro acrobatics for three men and a woman. Jennifer Penney, Julian Hosking and Wendy Ellis repeat their success in the roles made for them, and Fiona Chadwick made a good debut in Penney's part. Eagling, in the other main role, acts intensely but his solos have lost some of their eroticism.

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

US NOTEBOOK

Dangers in Volcker policy

From Maxwell Newton, New York

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, in his evidence to Congress, has made it clear that he intends to protect the dollar. If he fails for enough, he could

Let us be clear about this — any move by a central bank to protect the value of its currency must involve a restrictive monetary policy in the domestic economy. There is no other means for a central bank to "protect" its currency.

I have recently referred to the sense of shame felt by central bank officials if and when it is their lot to preside over a weak currency.

Because of the growing weakness of the US economy in the second half of 1984 the dollar began to lose its strength in February, 1985.

But, as a result of internal pressures from the conflicting exporting and importing interests, Mr James Baker, US Treasury Secretary, pulled off the coup of the time G5 meeting. Mr Volcker never approved this policy. Since September he has cut the rate of money growth in half, and has done roughly the same to the adjusted monetary base.

Mr Volcker has never taken part in the G5 process. He has been totally preoccupied with an imaginary inflationary threat, as his testimony to Congress showed. He has backed up this policy with his 8 per cent federal funds rate.

The question that springs to mind is: Will Mr Volcker's tight money policy protect the dollar from further major declines?

It is possible that, in attempting to protect the dollar, (and avoid the inflationary possibilities of a weakening dollar), Mr Volcker will set in train forces which will have the effect of devaluing the dollar still further.

There are reasons for believing this to be the case:

Mr Volcker's increasingly restrictive monetary policy will weaken the US economy, making it a much less attractive place for foreigners to invest. He virtually said as much in his testimony when he declared that the Japanese must take steps to accelerate the growth of their domestic economy. The clear inference was that the US can no longer be the "locomotive" for the rest of the world.

By placing the primary emphasis of policy on disinflation, Mr Volcker increased the likelihood of further reductions in US interest rates. Indeed, it is possible that by early 1987 the medium to long-term yield on US bonds will be 7 per cent. This rate will certainly not contribute to a strong dollar.

In other words, Mr Volcker's tight money policy and his 8 per cent federal funds rate are likely to have just the opposite effect from that presumably intended. And this will not be the first time that, by attempting to "fight the market" with an unrealistic federal funds rate, the central bank has produced perverse results.

Mr Volcker's "disinflationary determination" as part of his plan to protect the currency is likely to lead to an accelerated devaluation of the dollar.

Exco in £1bn merger talks with Morgan Grenfell

By Graham Scarjeant

Financial Editor

Morgan Grenfell, the most important merchant bank remaining in private hands, is having exploratory talks with Exco, the financial conglomerate, which "may or may not lead to a merger," the bank confirmed last night.

If approved by shareholders and the Bank of England, the merger would create a group capitalised at about £1 billion with a strong position in banking and corporate finance, stockbroking, gilt-edged dealing and money and currency broking.

Talks have been taking place for a few weeks and leaked out over the weekend. If they came to fruition, Exco would take over the Morgan Grenfell group, with each side ending up with about half the enlarged group.

Exco is valued on the Stock Exchange at about £550 million and has some £350 million cash since selling its controlling stake in Telerate, the US financial information group, last year.

Mr John Gunn, who built up the group, then left following arguments over his ambitious takeover plans and the group has been thought to be in search of a future since last autumn.

A merger with Morgan Grenfell would give the banking group the capital it needs to expand its dealing business after the Stock Exchange big bang this autumn.

It has bought the gilt-edged broker Pember & Boyle and the jobber Finchin Denny. Mr Christopher Reeves, Morgan Grenfell's chief executive, said yesterday that the bank had originally been approached by Exco.

Exco's biggest shareholder Tan Sri Khoo Teck Puat, the Malaysian businessman, said:

Efficiency of BA criticized

By Edward Townsend

Industrial Correspondent

British Airways' improved profitability may be financially attractive to the Government in the run-up to the airline's privatisation, but it is not necessarily indicative of improved efficiency, according to the Institute for Fiscal Studies.

The institute says in its quarterly journal that BA's improved performance is primarily based on the substantial reductions in its labour force, from 56,000 in 1980 to 36,000 in 1984.

"This does not necessarily imply an equally dramatic increase in productivity, because of the possibility of substituting other factors of production for labour, of increasing the contracting out of work, and of changing the output mix."

The institute also stresses that in relation to BA's performance, other airlines, notably British Caledonian, Lufthansa, Alitalia, Japan Airlines and Singapore Airlines, have also increased productivity.

British Airways has improved its starting position, although starting from well behind the competition, the report says.

"Its degree of improvement has been good, but not spectacular, and it remains one of the poorer performers."

New chief for tax board

Sir Lawrence Airey, the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, is to retire at the end of June after six years as Britain's top taxman. Sir Lawrence will be 60 next month. He will be succeeded by Mr Anthony Battishill, aged 48, who is a deputy chairman.

Mr Battishill, a graduate of the London School of Economics, has divided his civil service career between the Inland Revenue and the Treasury.

New deal could end tin crisis

By Michael Prest, Financial Correspondent

Agreement is about to enter its fifth month, could be reached this week after intensive discussions over the weekend produced an outline settlement which will be put to miners, brokers and International Tin Council members today.

ITC and bank sources said that the proposed deal is very close to the original Newco plan put forward last before Christmas by Mr Peter Graham, senior deputy chairman of Standard Chartered Bank, and Mr Ralph Kestenbaum, managing director of the broker Gerald Metals.

If a deal is signed this week, the trading on the London Metal Exchange should resume by the middle of next month. March 17 is a possible date.

The outline deal suggests that the Newco board will have a banker as chairman, with two bankers and two brokers on the board. Another two directorships are reserved for ITC members, but they are divided on who wants to sit.

Board representation is important not only because of who runs Newco but also because of immunity from prosecution. Some ITC members fear that board membership will leave them open to legal proceedings.

The ITC and the banks and brokers had to agree to disagree on an immunity clause which says that ITC members maintain they enjoy sovereign immunity while their creditors believe otherwise. There is a gentlemen's agreement not to sue each other.

The other crucial issue during the negotiations was the policy for disposing of Newco's tin. In principle the outline agreement says that about 8 per cent of the holdings should be sold each month over three years. But this timetable can be varied to allow for price movements. In practice, Newco's life and disposal policy will be determined by the board.

The SEC is investigating the incident to determine who started the rumour and who profited.

The Pennzoil episode is apparently not an isolated case. In one frantic fortnight last year, 20 companies were falsely rumoured to be taken over targets, according to Mr Gary Lynch, the SEC's chief enforcement director.

But the SEC will find it difficult to stop the practice. For example, officials from the big exchanges and from Wall Street firms met in Washington last week but could not agree on the definition of an illegal rumour.

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February 24, 1986

THE TIMES

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT ON
PENSIONS/1

A taxing time for people's future wealth

For the first time in anyone's memory pensions are a sexy subject. Although the general opinion of the Government's proposals on personal pensions is that they have, once again, made a dog's dinner of things. In terms of making the average employee aware of how much of his cash is tied up in a pension scheme, the exercise has to be judged a resounding success.

The nation's greed has been aroused and many people believe, rightly or wrongly, that personal pensions are the way to get their hands on the money locked up in occupational pension schemes.

Though it is a major achievement to have got the general public interested in a subject which has hitherto produced terminal boredom there is no ignoring the fact that the whole pension scene is an absolute mess.

Since the DHSS apparently does not talk to the Inland Revenue or Superannuation Funds Office, the fundamental problem associated with personal portable pensions remains, not only unresolved, but even more of a muddle than it was before.

The Government's objectives are three-fold. First, to offload some of the expense of providing for people in retirement; second, to encourage job mobility by making it easier for people to take their pensions with them when they change employment; and third, to give working people a real interest in what is probably their biggest investment.

But instead of starting from scratch and deciding how best to achieve these objectives, officials at the

Department of Health and Social Security were asked to look at the ways of cutting the cost of Serps (the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme) and devise a scheme which would encourage people to take out personal pension plans, with no reference to the overall tax structure of pensions — fundamental to solving the pensions conundrum.

Until the Government tackles the tax problems, there can be no real portability of pensions. The new proposals leave a host of unanswered questions which must be dealt with.

At the moment an employer can push as much cash as he likes into an

The nation's greed has been aroused and many believe personal pensions are the way to get their hands on locked-up money.

occupational pension scheme and obtain tax relief on these contributions, because the limitation is on the amount of eventual pension paid to members at retirement age.

With a personal pension scheme the restrictions are on tax relief on contributions to the plan — and the pension can be any amount or proportion of previous earnings. How then can there be any harmony between the two?

Though the new proposals give limited rights to job changers in terms of updating of deferred pension benefits, from January 1986, must be uprated by the lesser of 3 per cent a year, or the rate of inflation.

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contract out of the State scheme, they do not tackle some of the fundamental problems associated with pensions.

The vast majority of workers have inadequate pensions and need to make extra provision for their retirement. Yet nothing has been done to enable those who are in an inadequate occupational scheme, or those job changers who have much reduced pensions, to obtain tax relief on contributions to a top-up personal pension.

The Government would say its proposals are designed to encourage people to make extra voluntary contributions to their existing occupational pension scheme. But nothing has been done to give the employee any real freedom of choice.

If his company has an AVC scheme (Additional Voluntary Contributions) which is part of the main pension scheme, and that scheme is under-funded, then it is madness to encourage anyone to pay extra contributions into such a scheme, since it will inevitably be poor value for money.

The employee could get a better deal elsewhere — except that he can't because the new pension regulations have done nothing to solve this problem. As a member of an occupational scheme — however bad — he still cannot get tax relief on contributions to a personal pension plan.

Similarly, it's all very well ruling that deferred pension benefits, from January 1986, must be uprated by the lesser of 3 per cent a year, or the rate of inflation.

Lorna Bourke

But what if the pension scheme rules give no right to deferred pension at all if the employee leaves within a certain number of years?

It is still possible for an employee to be a member of a company pension scheme and leave that employment without any pension rights at all.

There are other lesser nonsenses, such as the fact that the Government wants financial institutions such as building societies and banks to offer personal pension plans — but under current legislation annuities must still be bought from insurance companies.

The Government cannot complain that it has been short of advice. The weight of paper written on solutions to the pensions puzzle is enough to smother even the civil servants.

But the trouble is the DHSS does not understand taxation and has no brief in any case to tinker with the tax angles of pensions, while the Inland Revenue is not interested in pensions beyond the taxation of them.



Minister in charge: Norman Fowler, who proposed the abolition of Serps, then retreated in the face of wholesale criticism and produced a compromise solution

The snag about switching jobs

One of the most common areas of dissatisfaction among employees who have an occupational pension scheme is what happens to their accumulation pension rights if they switch jobs. Early leavers, as they are known, often complain that the options available to them when they change jobs are too narrow, and that the value of their accrued rights is far less than they had expected.

Certainly recent legislation has to an extent addressed both of these grumbles. The Social Security Act 1985, which largely came into force on January 1 this year, improved the available choices for early leavers as well as laying down certain rules which, while not necessarily going to produce the valuation that the early leaver would want or expect, will nevertheless ensure that some sort of fair valuation is arrived at.

The new act changes the position slightly in that the age requirement is scrapped, leaving five years pensionable service as the sole qualifying condition for a deferred or frozen pension.

Another improvement introduced by the Social Security Act 1985 is to require companies to increase the value of deferred pensions annually. While many companies had

Continued on page 22

INSIDE: The Serps U-turn, page 22 • Getting the best advice, page 23 • Making sure of your rights, page 23

IT'S BECAUSE WE VALUE OUR INDEPENDENCE THAT OUR CLIENTS VALUE OUR ADVICE



It's increasingly difficult these days to find completely independent pension fund management.

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Today, after more than 30 successful years, we offer one of the most experienced teams available, backed by full-time research staff in London and overseas; our own investment operations in New York, Zurich, Sydney, Singapore, Hong Kong and Tokyo; and a property management and investment facility active in the UK and USA.

Schroders' unsurpassed experience is at your disposal. Just write or telephone:

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More self-employed people trust us with their pension plan than anyone else.



Few people would dispute the need to supplement the State pension arrangements.

And, obviously, the sooner they start a pension plan, the better off they'll be.

But, who they go to could have a very great bearing on how well off they are, ultimately.

The Prudential is not only one

of the most secure financial institutions, but it's also one with an enviable investment reputation.

We manage many of the leading companies' schemes.

We handle more personal pension plans than anyone else.

And our with-profits retirement pension plan is consistently among the best performers in its field.

It all helps to make us No. 1 in personal pensions.

Before starting - or getting your clients to put more into - a pension plan, consider what we can offer. Just contact Jonathan Hyde, The Prudential Assurance Company Ltd., 54 Lime Street, London EC3M 7BR, or telephone 01-623 8765 Ext 209.

Prudential

Britain's No. 1 in personal pension plans

A sensible compromise on the Serps U-turn

The Government tried last year to put through one of the most radical changes it has proposed since Mrs Thatcher came to office. It attempted to get agreement for plans to overturn the state pensions system established in the 1970s, a system which affects virtually the whole population. And it failed.

"The compromise now achieved produces a sensibly balanced pensions framework, keeping much in the state sector and transferring those who can afford it to the private sector," says Tony Duggart of Save & Prosper, the unit-linked life and pensions group.

The Social Security Bill embodying this compromise is now on its way through Parliament and the new pensions system will come into force in 1988.

What Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, first proposed was the total abolition of the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme (Serps) and the transfer of all pensions to the private sector over a period of years.

Personal Pensions: How to get a top performing plan with no hidden traps.

Some pension plans penalize you if you retire earlier than you originally intended; some, if you don't want to commit yourself to paying identical premiums every year.

With The Equitable's "with profits" plans you'll encounter no such traps.

Retire early, for instance, and we'll pay you the full value of your fund accumulated to date.

Whatever your special requirements are, you need not sacrifice superlative performance for flexibility.

Arranging your own pension? If you're a partner, self-employed or simply not in a company pension scheme, The Equitable's results might surprise you. The latest Planned Savings survey (November 1985) of regular premium with profits policies shows that if you'd chosen our 20 year plan and had retired aged 65 on 1st September 1985 your fund would have been worth over 59% more than it would have been with the worst performer.

Over the last 9 years this magazine has compiled 18 tables surveying 10 and 20 year regular premium with profits plans.

The Equitable has been top in nine and second in four more. No other company has even approached this remarkable record.

In your company's pension scheme? If your company pension will be less than two thirds of your final salary you may be able to top up your pension. And again our results are just as impressive. For instance, if you had retired aged 65 on 1st May 1985 with an Equitable 10 year "with profits" top-up plan your fund would have been worth 82% more than with the lowest performer.

Over the years, in Planned Savings' surveys of 10 year regular premium with profit pension plans for executives and other employees, The Equitable has come top more often than any other company.

Of course the past cannot guarantee the future, but for outstanding results without any of the hidden traps, cut our the coupon or speak to us direct on 01-606 6611.

*Planned Savings Survey (July 1983) of regular premium with profits policies.

Because of the terms of current pension arrangements, the schemes are not generally available to Civil Servants or employees of local government or nationalised industries.

To The Equitable Life, FREEPOST 4 Coleman Street, London EC2R 2PT. I'd welcome further details on The Equitable's retirement plans. I am self-employed. I am an employee not in a company pension scheme. I want to top up benefits from my company's pension scheme. I would also welcome details on retirement plans linked to up to ten investment funds.

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The Equitable Life

You gain because we're different.

PENSIONS MARKETING MANAGER



Identifying change in the pensions business environment.

The Eagle Star success story in the pensions business market is well illustrated by the fact that the company currently manages pension funds in excess of £1.3 billion.

It is however an environment in the throes of major change and from which will emerge new, untapped marketing opportunities.

We now have an urgent need for someone who can identify these opportunities. And then maximise them, profitably. A top-calibre industry professional with a proven marketing record; a dynamic achiever, who can market a wide range of services from investment to administration; and a person committed to career development in much the same vein as Eagle Star is committed to further strategic growth.

This new appointment reports to the Assistant General Manager - Life Marketing & Development and

involves close liaison with our Head Office pensions and life sales staff, and with intermediaries.

The job is based in the City of London, involves considerable UK travel and commands a salary of c£25,000 plus a car, contributory pension, P.H.I., BUPA and house purchase schemes. Relocation assistance is also available if appropriate.

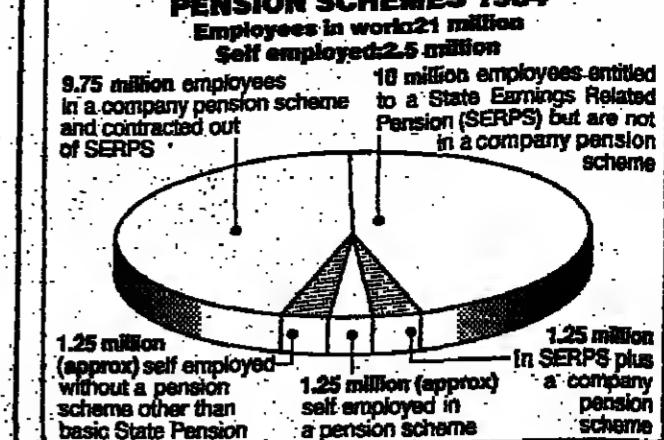
Initially, your response should be directed to our selection advisers, who will treat your application in the strictest confidence.

Full CV please to: John L. Thompson (Ref 1069A), Thompson Associates Ltd., 232 Portland Road, London SE25 4SL.

Eagle Star Group



PENSION SCHEMES 1984



9.75 million employees

In a company pension scheme

and contracted out of SERPS

10 million employees entitled

to a State Earnings Related

Pension (SERPS) but are not

in a company pension

scheme

1.25 million (approx) self employed without a pension scheme

1.25 million (approx) a company pension scheme

1.25 million (approx) a pension scheme other than basic state pension

1.25 million (approx) in SERPS plus

1.25 million (approx) in a pension scheme

1.25 million (approx) in a pension scheme contracted out

1.25 million (approx) self employed

1.25 million (approx) in a pension scheme

FOCUS

PENSIONS/3

Don't leave it too late for the best results

Most employees forget about pensions until they are near retirement age. As a result most are ignorant of their rights. A few enlightened companies go out of their way to make up for this deficiency by ensuring that their pension schemes make regular reports to members, but they are the exception.

Last year's Social Security Act introduced general requirements on providing information to pension scheme members but the details were left to regulations which have yet to be drawn up. It is already clear, however,

Difficulty in giving details

they will require huge changes in practice to be made.

The regulations are likely to be based on recommendations made in a consultative paper published as long ago as February 1984. This suggested that schemes should make available annual reports which say whether the scheme is funded or not and which contain a set of audited accounts, an auditor's report and a summary description of the scheme's assets. In addition it recommended that the report include a statement on borrowings, the names of the investment managers and an actuarial statement, reviewed every three years, on the level of funding.

Bacon & Woodrow, the consulting actuaries, say the actuarial statement should be divided in two parts dealing separately with benefits accrued to date and the on-going position. It argues that there is considerable difficulty about giving details of the methods

and assumptions employed in arriving at the actuarial statements as there are so many different approaches in current use. It even says the information could be confusing to most readers of accounts.

The consultative paper suggested that trustees and employees would be responsible for bringing the report and accounts to the attention of members and that displaying it on a noticeboard would be sufficient for the purpose.

The reports would also have to be sent to representatives of recognized trade unions. The annual plan for setting up a pension reports registry has been dropped, though the decision will be reviewed in three years' time.

Other information which might be required includes a record of past increases in pensions, details on how transfer values are worked out, information on the trustees and individual benefit statements. A recent survey has

Good information in short supply

found that these requirements would necessitate a drastic improvement in the level of information supplied. Of the 414 schemes taking part, 39 per cent did not publish an annual report for members, 78 per cent did not provide one for early leavers and 61 per cent did not supply the information to people who had already retired.

Clare Dobie

Greater Security for the Rights and Expectations of Members of Occupational Pension Schemes.

Company Pension Schemes Survey, PPL, BIM.

PENSIONS

— it's surprising how many questions...

- Scheme design
- Computerized administration
- Trustship
- Self-administered directors' schemes
- Personal financial planning
- Actuarial valuations
- Pension implications of takeovers and mergers
- Investment performance measurement
- Employee communications

...have precisely the same answer

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Where to go to get the advice that matters

Advice on pensions for the eleven and a half million people who are estimated to have an occupational or company pension scheme is not always easy to find. The pension consultants and actuaries advising on company pension schemes are usually concerned with giving advice to the company, rather than to individual beneficiaries of the company's pension scheme.

In theory you can seek their advice, if you consider it necessary, but the practical realities are such that the costs would generally make such an approach prohibitive.

Fortunately, there is a fair amount of clear and reasonably comprehensive literature aimed at getting the layman to understand what his or her pension is made up of, what all the technical jargon means, and what you can expect from your occupational pension.

The Consumers' Association, whose publications are often models of clarity and thoroughness, has published a book entitled: *What will my pension be?* It costs £4.95 and is available from most large bookshops or from the association itself.

"A lot of people approach us through the local Citizens Advice Bureaux," says Mr Terry Brand, deputy chairman of OPAS. The chairman is Margaret Granger OBE.

"If people have not been satisfied after an approach to the scheme authority it can approach OPAS. A considerable number of enquiries we receive can be answered immediately. If not then the enquiry or approach will be dealt with as a case," says Mr Brand.

But this does not mean that OPAS will engage in protracted negotiations on your behalf. "We are not the Ombudsman," says Mr Brand. "What we do is advise or put forward our views as to what people's rights are under the terms of the rules of the particular scheme and under the law of trusts.

If you have a problem with or any confusion about your pension scheme then your first port of call is your scheme authority — generally the trustees of the pension fund or their agents. It is only if you do not get satisfaction from this approach that you can consider contacting the Occupational Pensions' Advisory Service (OPAS).

OPAS is a registered charity which is funded by contributions mainly from large institutions such as the high street clearing banks, various insurance companies and companies such as Rank Xerox and British Petroleum.



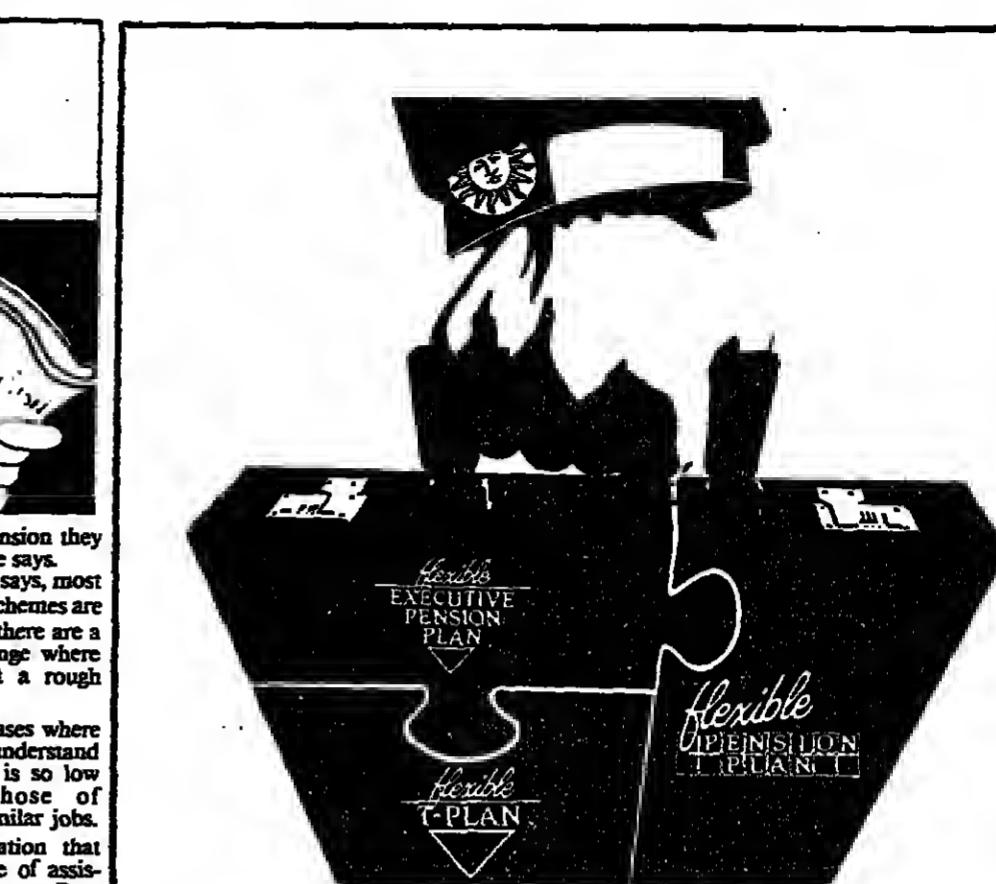
OPAS has been operational for more than two years and its running costs are about £35,000 a year.

It has 150 occupational pension scheme advisors spread throughout the country, all of whom work on a voluntary basis and generally have a long-standing connection with the pensions industry. So they will often be pension fund managers, retired or still working, or members of the Institute of Actuaries.

"Another organization that provides a measure of assistance is the Company Pensions Information Centre, which was set up by a consortium of life offices 11 years ago.

"We give information but not advice," says David Barrett, information manager at CPIC. "Individual members of the public do come in for advice. We are happy to help them to understand pension schemes generally, but we will not delve into the rules of individual pension schemes. We don't check the figures but we help people to understand the process."

As well as providing information to individuals, CPIC does a lot of public speaking at chambers of commerce, pension conferences, gatherings of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. The booklets it produces also take up a lot of working time.



The case for Flexible Pensions

SUN LIFE have been one of the first to recognise that, in recent years, increased job mobility has demanded that individual pension arrangements be designed to take seriously the position of those who have more than one occupation — perhaps many more than one — in a working life.

That's why we've developed our Individual Portable Pensions package — Flexible Pension Plan, Flexible Executive Pension Plan and Flexible T-Plan.

certain limits, be retained on changing jobs.

* Pension rights can be transferred from existing Schemes to member's own individual plan.

It's one of the most "portable" pensions packages permitted by current legislation and can be easily adapted to meet future changes in the Law.

For further details of SUN LIFE's case for flexible pensions please complete and return the coupon.

NO STAMP REQUIRED

TO: SUN LIFE Assurance Society plc, FREEPOST, Bristol BS1 3YX

Please send me FULL details of SUN LIFE'S INDIVIDUAL "PORTABLE" PENSIONS package.

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Name and address of your financial adviser (if any):

Address _____

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"Then I spoke to NPI."

People who are self-employed or not in a company pension scheme may be surprised at how much more NPI's Self-Employed Retirement Plan has to offer.

Because with 150 years' experience, we know how to blend innovation with outstanding performance.

And we've done just that by bringing together our top-performing "with profit" and "unit-linked" policies with the option to switch between them either way, whenever you choose. As for our performance, we'll let two independent financial journals prove it.

Since "Planned Savings" magazine started their annual review of "with profit" personal pension plans 12 years ago, NPI has never been out of the top four over the longer term. Achieving the coveted No. 1 spot on no less than four occasions.

And in "Money Management" magazine, you'll find many of our unit-linked funds, including the all important Managed Fund, have frequently appeared amongst the sector leaders.

To find out how much more we can offer, ask your financial adviser about us or send in the coupon.

To Julie Collier, NPI National Provident House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 2UE.

Please show me how you can put more pension in my pocket.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Name of your financial adviser (if any):

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NPI
IT PAYS TO LISTEN TO EXPERTS

Price Waterhouse now offers a Pensions Advisory Service.

We have set up a multi-disciplined actuarial and accounting team to form a new, specialist Pensions Advisory Service.

Further information on this new service can be obtained from Keith Whitehead on 01-407 8989.

Alternatively you may find it more convenient to get in touch with your local Price Waterhouse contact.

Price Waterhouse



CRICKET: DREAM DISPLAY BY ELLISON BUT SABINA PARK TROUBLES ARE FAR FROM OVER

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Kingston, Jamaica

England looked to be ploughing headlong to defeat in the first Test match against West Indies here yesterday. By lunch on the third day they were 18 for two, needing 148 to avoid being beaten by an innings.

After the West Indies had been bowled out in their first innings for 307, England, batting again, lost Robinson to his fourth ball and Gooch to his eighth, both for ducks.

It was another scorching day as Ellison and Thomas picked up the last three wickets in the West Indies' first innings. Ellison's five for 78 in 33 overs was his reward for the doughtiest bowling. Only Snow and Bailey have previously taken five wickets in an innings for England at Sabina Park. In the last five innings for which England have been in the field, Ellison has taken 22 wickets at 12 a piece.

Scoreboard

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RUGBY UNION: INJURIES FORCE IRELAND TO MAKE CHANGES

Cork will celebrate selection of Keyes as he wins his first cap

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Ralph Keyes, the 24-year-old Cork Constitution stand-off half, will win his first cap for Ireland against England at Twickenham on Saturday. He is one of three changes, two of them enforced by injury, made by the Irish selectors yesterday when their squad worked out at Lansdowne Road.

Keyes takes the place of Paul Dean who, like Jerry Holland, his second-row colleague, has a knee injury. Holland's place goes to Brian McCall who would have played in Ireland's last match against Wales but for a strained calf muscle; the only player dropped is Moss Finn, on the left wing, who makes way for Keith Crossan.

The main debating point before selection hinged upon the recall to the squad, as a consequence of Dean's injury, of Tony Ward, the Greystones stand-off half capped 16 times up to 1984. But the selectors clearly considered that Keyes has been part of the squad for the last two seasons — he toured with Ireland to Japan last May — and that he would be playing with Michael Bradley, his club scrum-half.

Therefore, his familiarity with current members of the squad, including Michael Doyle, their coach who had not been appointed when

Ward last played international rugby, would all count in his favour. Moreover, under the scrutiny of the selectors on Saturday, Keyes scored 20 of his club's 24 points against Monkswood.

Keyes, at 5ft 9in and 12st, is not the biggest of men and his representative rugby has been limited by the fact that he and Ward are both qualified for Munster. But it may be recalled that when he played for Ireland against Scotland at B International at Galway last season, he was so tormented by Gavin Hastings, the Scottish full-back, that day that Hastings' drive towards a first cap was delayed until this year.

Therefore, Ireland may see his selection as less of a gamble than that of Crossan, who may be somewhat apprehensive at resuming his international career after only two junior matches in the last two and a half months. Crossan, aged 26, the Instonians left-wing, played against Fiji in October and would have been an automatic choice for the Five Nations championship but for breaking his jaw playing for Ulster against Leicester in December.

He returned to rugby last weekend with Instonians fourth team, played in a friendly the next day and was

able to prove his fitness during squad training yesterday. Nevertheless, there must be a query over his readiness for international rugby. The other contender for the position was Roger Anderson, the London Irish player, whose time will almost certainly come.

At least the Exiles have the satisfaction of seeing McCall step up for his second cap — he scored two tries on the day he was selected against Wales (his first cap came as a replacement against France last season) only to withdraw the following week after an injury in training.

London Irish, therefore, have three players in the side, McCall joining Kennedy and MacNeill. The Irish forwards made a distinct impression in the loose against Wales and McCall, a mobile 26-year-old, will take nothing away in that respect. He has done well for Ulster at the front of the line-out and will no doubt be interested to hear today against whom he will have to play.

England's selectors, deprived of any meaningful rugby over the weekend, gathered in the north of England yesterday to deliberate on their team which will be announced today. They have to replace the injured Hall in the back row but otherwise

may take the view that so many players had a poor day against Scotland that it could not possibly happen again.

If change there is, it will probably be confined to the scrum where Redman's athleticism makes a pressing claim for a place in his correct position as lock and Chilcott's scrummaging ability might add to an England line-up which failed beyond measure to earn its corn against Scotland.

IRELAND P. MacNeill (London Irish); T. MacNeill (Ballymena); B. J. Mullis (Dublin University); M. J. Klemens (Dolphin); K. D. Crowley (Instonians); R. P. Keyes (Cork Constitution); A. T. Bradley (Cork Constitution); A. P. Kennedy (London Irish); C. Kennedy (St. Mary's College, cork); D. C. Fitzgerald (Lanidown); R. K. Keenan (Wanderers); S. W. McCall (London Irish); D. G. Leathem (Cork Constitution); G. M. Carr (Ards); B. J. Spillane (Shannon); J. C. O'Brien (T. J. McCoy (Bangor); H. T. Anderson (Bective Rangers); W. A. Anderson (Dungannon); A. R. C. Brady (Ballymally); A. J. P. Ward (Grayavata); P. J. Reilly (Ballymena).

• The organizers of the Schweppes Welsh Cup have asked those clubs which have not yet paid their quarter final fees on Saturday 11 February to pay before they can play their matches on or before March 11. They are, however, keen that clubs should leave the coming week free so as not to interfere with preparations by Wales for the first round of matches of their season against France in Cardiff on Saturday.

Over a tricky and exciting new course at the Swedish resort of Arre, Martin Bell confirmed his arrival among the elite of the World Cup downhill field by following his eighth in Friday's race with a brilliant fifth on Saturday (Richard Williams writes). In lifting himself from 13th in the season's downhill standings, with two races to go, the British skier, who is now aged 21, has ensured that he is now being talked about as the most successful young downhiller of the season, eclipsing his contemporaries in the powerful Austrian and Swiss teams.

Are hopes to host the 1992 Winter Olympics, and armchair viewers will certainly be flocking to support its candidacy. The television cameras were ideally positioned to capture the many jumps and tight turns of the 3,000-metre Olympia piste as the course offered a test of the racers' skill and nerve to match Kitzbühel's long-established Strof course.

"When I first saw this piste I was really impressed and I didn't imagine I could do so well," Bell said after achieving his fifth finish in the top 15 this season. "But I was able to build



Gatecrashing the party: Zurbriggen's first World Cup slalom win since March 1985

Bell arrives among the elite

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up my confidence day by day and now I'm ready for anything. If you survive a race like this you can do well everywhere."

He has yet to achieve a single result to match Konrad Bartsch's second place at Val Gardena in 1981, but his consistency and the steady improvement from 36th and 37th places in the two Argentinian races with which the season began in August suggest that a race victory might not be far away.

Most of the racers made mistakes during their runs, and Peter Mueller of Switzerland, who won Friday's race by almost a full second, fell half way down the course on Saturday, leaving himself with the task of winning both the remaining races — at Aspen in the United States on March 8 and Whistler Mountain in Canada a week later — if he is to catch the leader in the downhill standings. Peter Wirsberger of Austria. After his fall, in which he injured an arm and a leg, Mueller said he was uncertain whether he would be able to race again this season.

Mueller's spectacular accident left victory to his team colleague, Franz Heinzer.

• Firmin Zurbriggen, of

GOLF

Champion moves up behind leader

From John Ballantine
Los Angeles

Lanny Wadkins, the defending champion, scored 67 to move on to the shoulder of Doug Tewell, the third-round leader, as the field closed up with several well-known players in contention in perfect conditions on the Riviera course in the San Diego, Los Angeles Open.

Both Wadkins and Tewell are aged 36, but whereas the former's career has been loaded with honours in Walker Cup and Ryder Cup play and he has won 15 titles in 15 years on tour, the latter, who hails from Louisiana, has but two victories to his credit, the Heritage Classic and the Philadelphia Classic, both in 1980. Tewell opened his third round with six successive birdies to get a lead he never relinquished.

All the dire forecasts of more rain proved incorrect and fairways and greens were in prime condition throughout the hot sunshine of the last three days. Nick Faldo and Peter Oosterhuis both failed by two strokes to qualify and Mark

O'Grady took over the lead.

O'Grady is one of the most curious characters ever to play championship golf and he has taken umbrage both at the media and at Dean Brown, the US commissioner. The Canadian, who once played in Europe and who won his US card only at his 17th attempt, was fined \$500 in 1984, allegedly for abusing a volunteer worker at the New Orleans Open.

The money was deducted from his winnings later without his consent and he is threatening a court action. Last year, he was featured in an American magazine in a way which he also considers derogatory, so he has since taken up the habit of confronting reporters and photographers with a cheery but uninformative "have a nice dinner tonight gentlemen" or something equally innocuous. This is extremely painful and unhelpful to American correspondents who tend to ask players about their stories rather than watch them making them.

After opening his third round with a birdie, O'Grady fell away with 75.

LEADING SCORES: 207: D. Tewell, 67-66, 206: L. Wadkins, 71-70-67; 9: T. Faldo, 66-71-71, 202: C. Wadkins, 72-69-67; 215: T. Kite, 71-69-70; B. Oosterhuis, 72-69-70; 214: J. O'Grady, 73-66-71; A. Carter, 74-67-69; 213: J. Brown, 72-69-70; J. Miller, 66-73-65; M. O'Grady, 69-68-73; British scores: 217: K. Brown, 70-75-72.

Quins lose Milne and game

By David Hands

Clubs looking for rugby in the South West when the rest of the country is frostbound must continue to step warily. It is not so long since Bath slipped up at Brixham and on Saturday, Harlequins, trying to keep their cool in trim, came a cropper at Plymouth Albion, where they lost 12-11.

In addition they lost Milne, the Scottish prop with an ankle injury, midway through the second half. Scotland have no international this coming weekend and retreated somewhat disconsolate after the third of Butcher's penalties gave Albion a kind of revenge for the one-point defeat they suffered against Harlequins in the John Player Cup two years ago.

Plymouth Park, in contrast, made the best possible use of their first visit to Neath in 20 years. They won 23-20 against a team containing Thornebury Rees and the Wales back row replacement, Mark Jones, but missing Jonathan Davies, who puts a twinkle in the eye of any team these days.

Now it was the match short on tries. Neath scored four of them, through Jones, Powell and Phillips and Thornebury Rees and the Wales back row replacement, Mark Jones, but missing Jonathan Davies, who puts a twinkle in the eye of any team these days.

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FOOTBALL

Freeze-up adds insult to the injuries that spoil Robson's choice

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Some World Cup finalists, such as the hosts, Mexico, will have spent more than a year on their build-up to this summer's tournament. Others will have been practising for six months. The preparations of England, the nation with by far the most demanding domestic programme, will almost certainly last little more than a fortnight.

Last month, for the opening trial in Egypt, club commitments forced Bobby Robson to redesign his plans. So many of his representatives were ruled out that, even with the belated addition of four players, he took a squad of only 17 to Cairo. Now the disruption has been caused by an equally familiar problem, injuries.

Yesterday Robson flew to Tel Aviv without three members of the side who probably would have lined up against Israel on Wednesday. Hateley, who may be out for three weeks after having his tonsils removed, was joined on the casualty list by Lineker, suffering from a back strain, and Reid, victim of a pulled groin muscle.

The reluctant withdrawal of Lineker immediately after Saturday's Merseyside derby ends his own sequence of six successive appearances during which he scored five goals. It also completes the break-up of England's strike force. Wallace, the winger chosen to make his debut in support of Lineker and Hateley in Egypt, is not even in the party.

England's manager is left with a limited choice of three centre forwards, none of whom would under normal circumstances have been ex-

pected to start against the Israelis. Dixons has not played for a month, Woodcock has not been picked regularly by his club and Beardsley's international career is a mere 30 minutes old.

Although Harford had been placed on an unofficial stand-by list, Robson considered that he has adequate cover in attack. The only replacement to be summoned was Hill, his Luton Town colleague, who came on as a substitute in Cairo two and a half years after winning his last cap. The squad has been cut to 20.

Robson can foresee similar troubles ahead. The weight of fixture congestion is growing heavier by the day and weather forecasts suggest that it will not be appreciably eased before next week. Some sides, such as Everton, could be involved in at least two games a week for the rest of the season.

It would be outrageously optimistic to imagine that the squads assembled for the practice matches, in the Soviet Union next month and against Scotland in April, will not be weakened, perhaps severely. The strongest side may not be gathered together until May 16, against Guadalajara in Los Angeles; 18 days, in other words, before England's opening World Cup tie against Portugal.

Robson's men by then may be suffering from fatigue but half of those on yesterday's passenger list were relatively fresh. Ten of them have been idle for a week or more. Some of those who were active on Saturday when the pools panel

test of any aspiring manager, and perhaps give credence to the rumour that he may sign Davy from Nottingham Forest.

So far he has done just once, £300,000 on McMahon.

Gosney, Portsmouth's goalkeeper, was equally responsible for throwing away his team's chances of closing the gap on Norwich City at the top of the second division. Dillon did not help their cause by missing a penalty in his Gossy's error, as embarrassing as Grobbelaar's at Anfield, allowed Henry to complete Oldham Athletic's unexpected victory on the south coast.

Breakaway league is born at last

By Hugh Taylor

The breakaway threatened for months by Scotland's leading clubs has at last become a reality and the country will have a new national football league next season. It will comprise two or three divisions, depending on the volume of applications to join the new organization, a premier division of 10 clubs, with promotion and relegation, a one-up and one-down, has already been agreed.

The decision to split from the Scottish League was made at the weekend following a meeting of the nine dissident clubs, who are all full-time members of the present premier division. The new organization, to be known as the Scottish National League, will be run from the Scottish Football Association headquarters in Glasgow, and is to be recognized by UEFA.

A new constitution has been drafted and is to be finalized when the SFA Council meet on March 10. Scotland at the highest level in football has been gained and the latest move by the clubs known as "the rebel side" signifies a new blueprint being prepared by the management committee for divisions of 12, 14 and 16 in an effort to maintain the traditional structure.

Many officials still oppose a breakaway and Jack Steedman, the league treasurer, whose partners Clydesdale are the only premier division club not to have voted in favour, said: "The move will cause many problems and I hope the breakaway will believe in themselves as they did in the Scottish League and will not desert it."

But the Scottish football public is likely to feel relief, for they have long held the view that it was time to end the small clubs with too much power and that the league set-up was compromised.

The new organization say they have already had applications from 10 other Scottish clubs to join them. The action, which will lead to the destruction of the present structure of 38 clubs, was taken because the smaller clubs had refused to concede overwhelming voting power and new proposals for promotion and relegation to the powerful rebel body.

It was indicated yesterday that the only factor which could now stop the breakaway, a movement by the first and second division clubs at the league's special general meeting on March 12, was unlikely to happen.

Two goals from Ray Stephen,

Dundee's leading scorer, gave them a 2-1 victory over last

of the game's outstanding players.

Ernest of Midfielders still lead the premier division, and their 1-1 draw with Celtic before a 45,000 crowd at Parkhead revealed that they are going to be difficult to topple.

Although Johnston, who opened the scoring for Celtic,

United, sensing a routine

Olsen gives spring to United's winter

By Simon O'Hagan

Manchester United..... 3
West Bromwich..... 0

Saturday's match at Old Trafford mirrored the current state of the game rather neatly, consisting as it did of sporadic outbursts of football followed by long periods of frozen inactivity. It was as if the players sensed they were disobeying the law of nature, which decrees that, whether the Football League like it or not, there will be a mid-season break every winter.

Come April, however, when the pressure on sides at the top and the bottom increases with every rearranged match, Manchester United will be glad they emerged from hibernation to stock up with another three points. As for West Bromwich Albion, they could be enduring a metaphorical winter until the end of the season and beyond.

This was Albion's first match under the management of Ron Saunders and by replacing his goalkeeper and three of his midfield men he managed to make more impact on it than any of his players, new or old. As has been acknowledged all season, Albion have the ability but lack the confidence to win the competition with it. The best spell was the opening quarter of an hour, when the shockwaves of Saunders' selection would have been most keenly felt, but thereafter they acquiesced. Afterwards Saunders spoke solemnly of lesson learnt, which is really all a manager in his position can do.

United, sensing a routine

Wright lifts Aberdeen

The Scottish League champions, Aberdeen, have again been made favourites at the odds of 2-1 to win the title after their 1-0 victory over Hibernian at Easter Road, their first win away from home since September (Hugh Taylor writes).

Although it was a dour win success, Aberdeen showed the determination of champions and their title hopes were bolstered by the fine display of yet another talented teenager, Paul Wright, who scored the winning goal and was the game's outstanding player.

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United, sensing a routine

WEEKEND RESULTS AND POOLS CHECK

FIRST DIVISION: Coventry City 2; Southampton 2; Liverpool 2; Preston 2; Manchester United 3; West Bromwich Albion 0; Queen's Park Rangers 1; Luton Town 0; Stevenage 1; Wrexham 1; Hereford 2; Plymouth Argyle 1; Cheltenham 1; Aston Villa 1; Ipswich Town; Leicester City 1; Birmingham City; Oxford United; Middlesbrough; United; Watford; Walsall; Nottingham Forest; West Ham United; Manchester City.
SECOND DIVISION: Portsmouth 1; Oldham 1; Macclesfield 1; Stoke City 1; Charlton 1; Derby County 1; Peterborough 1; Doncaster 1; Port Vale 1; Bradford City 1; Luton Town; Carlisle United 1; Hull City; Fleetwood Town; Grimsby Town; Barnet 1; Bury 1; Notts County 1; Chesterfield 1; Shrewsbury Town; Macclesfield 1; Walsall 1; Bristol Rovers; Wigan 1; Wrexham 1; Crystal Palace; Norwich City; Huddersfield Town; Sunderland 1; Tranmere 1; Bolton Wanderers 4; Newport County 5; Bury 1; Wigan 2; Bristol City 2; York City 2; Carlisle City 1; Blackpool 2; Chesterfield 1; Derby County 1; Grimsby Town 1; Peterborough 1; Fleetwood 1; Port Vale 1; Bradford City 1; Luton Town; Carlisle United 1; Shrewsbury Town; Macclesfield 1; Walsall 1; Bristol Rovers; Wigan 1; Wrexham 1; Crystal Palace; Norwich City; Huddersfield Town; Sunderland 1; Tranmere 1; Bolton Wanderers 4; Newport County 5; Bury 1; Wigan 2; Bristol City 2; York City 2; Carlisle City 1; Blackpool 2; Chesterfield 1; Derby County 1; Grimsby Town 1; 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RACING

Dawn Run may get another crack at Diners' Club Chase

From our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

Punchestown suffered three losses over the weekend. Firstly, Saturday's meeting was postponed until Monday and then abandoned, while yesterday the executives had to call off the Kildare Hunt point-to-point which would have been run inside the main track.

At first sight this would appear to rule out any prospect of Paddy Mullins getting another pre-Cheltenham race into his Gold Cup mare Dawn Run. However, a Racing Board spokesman revealed yesterday that discussions were taking place to transfer two of the Punchestown feature events, the Diners' Club Chase and the Ladbrokes' National Trial, on to Wednesday's meeting at Leopardstown or Tipperary on Thursday should racing be possible there.

Paddy Mullins' wife, Maureen, said yesterday "If the Diners' Club sponsorship is run anywhere in Ireland in the course of the next ten days, we would be happy to see Dawn Run there."

There is, however, still a serious doubt about the prospect of racing at Leopardstown where there was two heavy frost nights over the weekend and where it would not have been possible to race on Saturday.

Maureen Mullins discounted the idea though that her husband would be unduly upset at not getting another piece of steeplechase experience into Dawn Run. She said, "You will remember when

Raymond suspended until end of May

Bruce Raymond, the British jockey, has been suspended until the end of the season by the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club following investigations by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC). Eight other jockeys have received a similar ban until May 31 and two more have been banned until March 6.

Derek Keat, the former Sussex-based trainer, has had his temporary suspension lifted but the top local trainer, Derek Cheng, has been banned until June 30. All those detained by the ICAC last Thursday have now been released after bail ranging from £4,500 to £90,000.

Michael Sandberg, the chairman of the jockey club, who flew from Australia for yesterday's emergency meeting, said that he welcomed the ICAC inquiry but thought it would be difficult to eradicate the problem.

"What has been happening is rather like a malignant growth - a cancer - and cancers re-

quire surgery," he said. "Getting to the roots will not be easy."

No respite in sight

The arctic spell continues to cast its icy shadow over racing and the number of meetings lost to the weather this season seems sure to top the 100 mark before the end of this week. Today's cards at Doncaster and Leicester were both called off yesterday and tomorrow's meetings at Kelso and Nottingham both fell by the wayside yesterday, bringing the total lost to 92.

David McHarg, the Kelso clerk of the course, who had been optimistic about staging tomorrow's card at one time last week, said: "There is snow on the course and in view of the hopeless weather forecast we

have decided to abandon the meeting."

Stewards will inspect the course at Wetherby at 4.30 today to decide the fate of Wednesday's meeting.

The European team of Lester Piggott, Pat Eddery, Willie Carson and Yves Saint-Martin finished last of three with 21 points in the second round of the Ritz Club challenge trophy in Penang yesterday. The round was won by the expatriate team, which includes Eric Johnson, with 34 points. The third and final leg will be staged in Hong Kong on Wednesday and Saturday.

Johnson Houghton is hoping for better year

By a Special Correspondent

By his own high standards, Fulke Johnson Houghton, the trainer, had an extremely disappointing season in 1985. His Woodway stable, racing in the folds of the down high up the Oxfordshire village of Blowers, was ravaged by a virus which at one stage forced him to close down for two months.

The yard's total of 17 winners was well below normal, and the whole season was like a bad dream to the man who trained champions like Ribocco, Riberio, Habitat, Riboflio, Hot Grove, Ile De Bourbon and Double Form.

Now, Johnson Houghton is anxious to wipe out the memory of that nightmare with a team of 65 horses free of any viruses. Last year was totally frustrating. The virus hung around for so long that there were a lot of horses I just couldn't get on the course," he said.

Johnson Houghton is confident that he can saddle between 35 and 50 winners this season. "The horses have all wintered well and I could not be more pleased with them," he said.

But don't expect any early fireworks from the Blewbury trainer. As he explains: "I like to give my horses plenty of time, and we never get going properly until May. I like them to be flying at around Royal Ascot."

The 45-year-old trainer expects to have plenty of success with his fillies, and Fashoda may be ready in time to put up a bold showing in the 1,000 Guineas. She is owned by the Aga Khan, who also has high hopes of Shakti. The trainer said, "Shakti had the virus badly, and I was only able to give her one race. She did very well, finishing second at Ascot, and I think she could be very useful indeed."

The Aga Khan has 31 horses in the stable, and another of his fillies to bear in mind in the

Raymond: banned for rest of the Hong Kong season

temporarily require surgery," he said. "Getting to the roots will not be easy."

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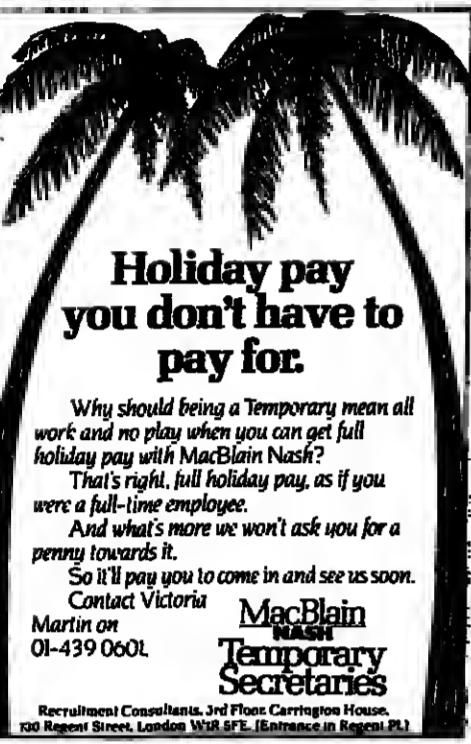
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The newly appointed General Manager in this prestigious travel company requires a well organised young secretary to take administrative responsibility for all aspects of group and company travel.

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Join our busy, young team and work for a variety of interesting clients throughout London. You may well find your ideal permanent job and be paid while looking 1.

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We are a City based financial services company and require a secretary (graduate) to work on its flexible basis but primarily for three members of staff. We are looking for a highly motivated and reliable person to work together with an efficient telephone manner. A mature understanding of the working environment is essential. Modern offices (close Liverpool Street station). A familiarity with word processing systems would be an advantage.

Age 22 plus. Salary and bonus will be £12,000 to reflect high level of competence and frequent demands to work under time pressure.

Please send CV to: Linda Evans, National Leasing & Finance Co., 4 London Wall Buildings, Bishopsgate Street, London EC2M 5NT.

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SECRETARY

Our practice of Accountants is looking for an experienced secretary with good shorthand. Duties involve general office work for other departments.

Whilst a busy job in close contact with a wide range of people.

Write to: Mrs. G. Amies, 24-26 Gresham St, London EC2V 7BT.

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HORIZONS

A guide to career choice

Carve out a furniture future



Furniture-making is fashionable. Consumer interest in design, new technology and an emphasis on woodmanship are combining to open career opportunities. Last year Lord Snowdon's son, Lord Linley, opened his own furniture shop and helped to spark a spate of articles on trendy furniture-makers. His own master, John Makepeace, is soon to open a second school.

This spring the New Woodmanship Trust is being launched, and a new BSc furniture-production course is now open at Buckinghamshire College in High Wycombe.

So, join a firm or start your own business; either way the route is surprisingly long. In the latter case, six years of being a student may end with a lucky break at the college diploma show. Even then business skills can be lacking — as Mr Makepeace knows. His private school on a magnificent Dorset estate, insists that pupils market their creations and learn how to cope in the world before the course concludes.

Management and business studies are also central to courses in fine craftsmanship and design at Ryecotewood College, Oxfordshire.

For fellow students Peter Christian and Paul Chamberlain, the end-of-course show at the Royal College of Art launched their firm, called Flux.

An elegant lounger had already won a prize and soon found a manufacturer. They are to be found now in a studio in Battersea with trains thundering past and, on view, an assortment of successful creations from a one-piece swivelling table and stool to the original lounger.

The studio was set up in 1985 as both Peter and Paul gained an Enterprise Allowance (worth £40 each for a year). That is just ending, but the future looks promising with a clutch of commissions. How did they begin?

Paul studied design, craft and technology at school and joined the foundation course at Cardiff College of Art before taking a degree in construction and design at Bristol.

There he produced some novel wall-hanging chairs, which won an international competition in Belgium. The "lone" Brit beat 400.

At the end of three years at the Royal College (exclusively post-graduate) Paul had been a student for seven years, having earned a few pounds working with Crown Supplies in a

holiday. Grants and bursaries had nearly paid for his education.

Peter, who concentrated on furniture and lighting at Ravensbourne College of Art, took a year out at Sheffield University, working as illustrator and designer in the publications department and won an award for seating. That took him to the Netherlands and Italy, before the Royal College.

The pair intended to set up in partnership to design for mass markets. Despite the long academic course, Peter and Paul felt inexperienced in business and, sensibly, began on a low budget, working at home in 1984.

Are they making a living? Just with much of their revenue going on producing samples on publicity and trade shows.

In the future Flux hopes to have its own shop, but for that the two want another business partner, leaving them to concentrate on design and presentation. Maybe the new Independent Designers Federation will be useful. It

Ann Hills looks at new interest in an old skill and how to plan for success

aims to help members in building links with industry and manufacturers, in marketing and sales.

"Are you sitting comfortably?" is a question Kanwal Sharma is asking pupils at Richard Clarendon special school near the Barbican, where his seating system is being piloted. That uses an assessment rig with moveable parts to enable an ergonomically suitable prescription to be devised for each youngster according to their size and disability. The computerized findings are then used to adapt component seating for a "comfortable" fit.

The Richard Clarendon chair is Kanwal's first substantial impact in furniture design. Having a real brief is a vital spur, says Mr Sharma. "Too often students are asked to design for the distant future." He adds.

Mr Sharma is optimistic. But after six years of academic education he regrets the lack of solid links with industry and the neglect of basic business-management skills.

Between Kingston College of Art

and the Royal College, Brenda Saunders took a year out and worked in Heals' domestic furniture department.

She says: "I learnt what people want to buy — at college you have a blinkered sense of commercialism." Being a high-flier, she gained a first at Kingston and "really blossomed at the RCA where I developed my own fabrics for my furniture".

She finished there 10 years ago and went to Italy on a British Council Scholarship to study upholstery in Milan, before setting up business with Peter Busson, a fellow-RCA student of environmental design.

These days, in a new studio in Hoxton, east London, Brenda Saunders exudes a confidence born of successful creations, such as a chair which sold by the score and — going into production this month — a space-saver bed for Sleepeezee. Made of steel aluminium, with plastic feet and wooden slats, it is intended for home and for contract use as in hotels.

She has benefited directly from government cash invested in the Design Council for Industry, which has enabled manufacturers to experiment with new products.

Brenda is grateful that the Government is backing design and is enjoying the chance to do her own thing — or rather, with Peter Busson, to produce commercially viable domestic furniture, from a work-station with a bed on top and cupboard to the side (ideal for the bedsit) to a larger desk with VDU on a swivel.

Now the Saunders partnership is branching out, taking on an architect and graphic artists.

Where should you begin in 1986?

Choosing a relevant course is the first priority. Settings range from universities, polytechnics and other colleges of further education to manufacturers' training schools, with courses running in areas from craft to industrial design. The London College of Furniture, which is vocationally based, having good contacts with industry, takes students from 16 to 60 full-time or part-time.

Career advice is available from the British Furniture Manufacturers Federation, the Design Council, colleges and private schools. Send SAE, preferably self-sealing, for a list to Special Projects (furniture), *The Times*, 1 Pennington Street, Wapping, London E1.

Posts

SHIPLAKE COLLEGE BURSAR and CLERK TO THE GOVERNORS

The above position will become vacant on May 1986. The College which has 342 boys, aged 13-18, is a member of G.B.A. and the current Bursar of I.S.B.A.

Applicants, who should be experienced financial managers, should write to:

The Secretary,
Shiplake College,
Henley on Thames
Oxon RG9 4BW

from whom full particulars of the appointment may be obtained.

ROSSALL SCHOOL
HEAD

The Headship will become vacant in September 1987 with the retirement of Dr. J. Sharp, who, like his predecessors, has been a member of HMC.

Rossall is a mainly boarding school for boys and girls from the age of 11 to 18.

Full details of the post may be obtained from The Secretary to the Corporation of Rossall School, Fleetwood, Lancs. FY7 8JW. Applications close on 10th April, 1986.

UNIVERSITY TEACHER
required for school to Pinner.
Montessori or equivalent
teacher. Salary £12,000 per
annum plus £1,000 increments
and £1,000 51/2 months extra
allowance only.

COURSES

SIBFORD SCHOOL offers A SIXTH FORM WITH A DIFFERENCE

One and two year courses are available for students who want a more career based course than 'A' Levels. We offer CPVE — the new post-16 qualification, a pre-Foundation Course in Art or access to the local Technical College for Business Studies and other B.Tec Courses while living in school as a boarder.

Please send a prospectus and details of
Sibford '86-7 Sixth Form Courses to:

Send to the Headmaster's Secretary,
Sibford School, Sibford Farington, Nr. Banbury, Oxon OX15 5QL.



DAUNTESEY'S SCHOOL (Founded 1543)

West Lavington, Devizes, Wiltshire SN10 4HE
H.M.C.: fully co-educational, boarding and day 520 pupils aged 11-18; 190 in Vth form. Special link with Lavington (Comprehensive) School.

Required for 1st September 1986

SENIOR MISTRESS

A new post with particular responsibility for the welfare of the girls; approximately half the pupils are girls.

HEAD OF CRAFT, DESIGN,
TECHNOLOGY
(Scale III)

A new post; new design/technology centre, opening in September 1986

MATHEMATICS TEACHER

Full-time graduate to teach all levels, from 11+ to Oxbridge entrance. Courses mainly SMP; high proportion of Vth form work in a friendly and successful department.

MODERN LINGUIST

Full-time graduate to teach German and French from 11+ to Oxbridge entrance. New courses being introduced: link with Ecole des Acacias, Le Havre.

HEAD OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

New Sports Hall 1980. Heated indoor swimming pool (25m, 5-lane) opened 1985. Good facilities for all major and many other sports (boys and girls). Physical Education is taught to all pupils.

Full details of any of the above posts (Dauntsey's School) available from the Head Master (Christopher Evans), Dauntsey's School, West Lavington, Devizes, Wilts, SN10 4HE. Telephone: Lavington 6230 812446.

DAUNTESEY'S SCHOOL
is an equal opportunities employer.

DAUNTESEY'S SCHOOL<br

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS

CARR/WIEFFENBACH - On February 17th in Bath to Camille and Marcel, a son.

COOKE - On February 17th Eric to Stephen and Terence, a daughter and Alexandra.

GRIMLEY - On January 26th at Toronto General Hospital, to Caroline Smith and Gerald, a son, Edward.

GROVSKY - On 20th January 1986, in London, to John Kevins to Paul and Sue Ann Renner; a son Peter Renne Nieling, a brother for Clare.

HUTLEY - On February 21st to Jane Anne Wallington and Nicholas, of Cuckbury, Sud Hill, Goondiwindi, N.S.W., Australia, a son, a brother for Oliver.

LLEWELIN - On 21st of February to Maria Theresa, John, and Martin, a son, a brother for Harry.

MARR - On 20th February 1986 in Susan and Alastair, Munro, a sister for Suzanne and Lucy.

MILLER - On 21st of February, to Richard and Karen of Back Forest, Radnor, Far North, New Zealand, a son, Alexander James, a brother for Sophie.

NEWTON - On 16th February 1986 in Michael, Michael and Anthony, a son Robert, with thanks and all best wishes to the marvellous staff of U.C.H. and much love to Michael's grandparents.

SHAWCROSS - On 21st February 1986 at The Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, Alan Gurnell and Christopher, a son, Charles and Stuart, a brother for Harriet.

TALBOT-PONSONBY - On 18th February, to the Queen Mother, Winchester, to Robina, Bruce and Nigel, a son.

DEATHS

BLACKWOOD, on February 19th, peacefully at home, Keith Blackwood, a member of Brian's grandmother on his 82nd birthday, died on February 20th at 2.00pm, followed by private cremation. Funeral arrangements desired. In Salehurst Church Restoration Fund, c/o Mr & Mrs. Hugh Blackwood, 107a Belmont Road, Salehurst, Sussex.

DONALDSON - See Monogram of Putney.

COSSIN - On February 18th 1986, Robert Gerald Funeral Service at Salehurst Church, 27th at 2.00pm, followed by private cremation. Funeral arrangements desired. In Salehurst Church Restoration Fund, c/o Mr & Mrs. Hugh Blackwood, 107a Belmont Road, Salehurst, Sussex.

GRAHAM - On February 20th at the Hampshire Clinic, Maud Ester, Funeral at St. Mary's Church, St. Mary's Street, Storrington, West Sussex on Tuesday, February 26th at 2.00pm. In aid of the Royal Air Force Research Council, St. Thomas Hospital, Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7EH.

HEADLAM-BURLEY - On Friday 20th 1986, peacefully in hospital after a long illness. Aged about 83 years. Formerly Midgham, Burton-on-Trent, Chelmsford, Essex. Interment later in Whiston Churchyard, Merseyside.

KRISTENSEN - On Friday 20th February 1986, at 1.00pm. Funeral arrangements to be made at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, to Dr. Hodges & Co. 37 Quakers Hall Lane, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

KREBS - Late wife of Peter, of Wolf and mother of Peter, of the late Rev. Laurensen and her son, David, and granddaughter, Funeral at Seal Parish Church on Wednesday 24th February at 11.00am, followed by an open-casket service.

LAURENSON - On 20th February 1986, James Thomas, of Sidcup, Kent, greatly loved husband of the late Rev. Laurensen and his son, David, and granddaughter, Funeral at Seal Parish Church on Wednesday 24th February at 11.00am, followed by an open-casket service.

NICKS - On February 19th, 1986, in hospital, Agnes Hilda, aged 90 years. Much loved aunt and great aunt, she will be greatly missed by her wide circle of friends. Services at Woking Crematorium, interment later in Whiston Churchyard, Merseyside.

PARKER - On 20th February 1986, at 1.00pm. Funeral arrangements to be made at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, to Dr. Hodges & Co. 37 Quakers Hall Lane, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

SCOTT - On 20th February 1986, peacefully in hospital after a long illness. Aged about 83 years. Formerly Midgham, Burton-on-Trent, Chelmsford, Essex. Interment later in Whiston Churchyard, Merseyside.

SPRAGUE - On 20th February 1986, at 1.00pm. Funeral arrangements to be made at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, to Dr. Hodges & Co. 37 Quakers Hall Lane, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

THOMAS - On 20th February 1986, at 1.00pm. Funeral arrangements to be made at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, to Dr. Hodges & Co. 37 Quakers Hall Lane, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

MARRIAGES

BUCKLE-SHORT - The marriage took place quietly on Saturday 18th February, at Farningham Church, Kent. Pamela Susan Short, Widow of Jeremy, and Kennedy Buckle, Widower of Marlene, of Stamford and Chelmsford, Essex.

CLARKE - On 20th February 1986, at 1.00pm. Professional writer and introducer, and introduced by the author of "The Book of Life".

COX - On 20th February 1986, at 1.00pm. Services at St. Peter's Church, Edge Hill, Wimbledon, London SW19.

FRY - On 20th February 1986, at 1.00pm. Services at St. Peter's Church, Edge Hill, Wimborne, Dorset.

HODGES - On 20th February 1986, at 1.00pm. Services at St. Peter's Church, Edge Hill, Wimborne, Dorset.

JONES - On 20th February 1986, at 1.00pm. Services at St. Peter's Church, Edge Hill, Wimborne, Dorset.

MCINTOSH - On 20th February 1986, at 1.00pm. Services at St. Peter's Church, Edge Hill, Wimborne, Dorset.

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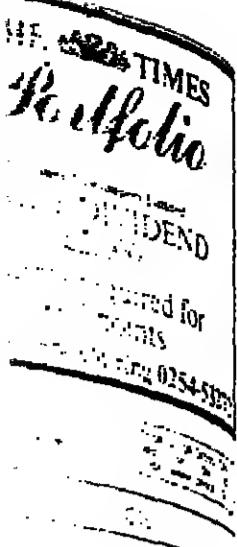
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear
and Peter Davalle

BBC1

6.00 *Chefaz*. AM.
6.50 *Breakfast Time* with Saffie Scott and Mike Smith. Weather at 6.55; 7.25, 8.00, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, 8.30; traffic and traffic at 8.35; 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20 and 8.20; a review of the morning newspapers at 8.37. Plus, Lynn Faulls Wood's consumer report; pop music news from Steve Blackett; and horoscopes from Paul Grant.

9.20 *Chefaz*. 10.00 *Play School*.
12.30 *News After Noon* with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale; includes news headlines with subtitles 12.55.

Regional news and weather.

1.00 *Preston Mill*. One in the last of his series of reports from the Seycelles. Paul Cola meets a couple from Preston who have created a Seychelles garden at their home in Hesketh Bank. 1.45 *Little Misses and Misses Master Men* (r).
2.00 *The Young Programme*. How to cope with young people's faddy eating is the subject this week. 2.15 *Play It Safe*. Jimmy Savile with accident prevention tips for children 2.25 *See Hear*. The final programme in the series on the hard-of-hearing (r).
2.50 *Songs of Praise* from Bowes Priory Church, Chichester. (Con't) 3.25 *Chefaz*. 3.32 Regional news.
3.55 *Paddington has Picture Trouble* (r). 4.00 *Heads and Tails* (r). 4.10 *Jimbo and the Jet Set*. Cartoon series. 4.15 *Jackanory*. Peter Davison reads part one of Jack and Jill's *The Sheep's Pig*. 4.20 *Thunderbirds* 2006.
Cartoon space series. John Craven's *Newsworld*. 5.05 *Blue Peter*. Biologist Brian Banks inspects the pond in the Blue Peter garden where the winter weather has already killed off two goldfish (Ceefax).
5.25 *Charles in Charge*. 6.00 *Star Law* and Andrew Harvey. Weather.
6.35 *Wogan*. Terry celebrates his first year as a chat show host with a number of guests who were on his opening programme including Elton John, via satellite from Phoenix, Arizona, and Wendy Richard. They are joined by Wendy's EastEnders co-star Anita Dobson, and actress Joanne Galloway.
7.35 *It's Your Man*, American domestic comedy series about a precocious youth who makes life disagreeable for all those around him.
8.00 *Scott Free*. Selina Scott, in the second of her series on people who have discovered their own kind of freedom, meets Lawrence MacEwan, who farms on the Isle of Muck.
8.30 *John John*. Comedy series about a schoolteacher whose wife has left him but who pursues him for increased maintenance payments. (Ceefax)
9.00 *News with Julie Somerville* and John Humphrys. Weather.
9.30 *Panoramas: The Thin Blue Line*. Would revised policing methods, combined with the use of more technological aids help stop the growing size of the crime figures?
10.10 *Film: Take a Hard Ride* (1975) starring Lee Van Cleef, Jim Brown and Fred Williamson. A spaghetti western about the foreman of a ranch who promises his dying boss to deliver a large sum of money back to Mexico. But others have heard of the plan and are intent on killing the foreman on his journey from Abilene. Directed by Anthony M. Dawson. Weather.
11.50 *Weather*.

TV-AM

6.15 *Good Morning Britain*, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. Exercises at 6.20; news with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; *Jimmy Greaves' Television Highlights* at 6.34; the history of the Falstaff miniature horse at 8.45; Samantha Fox and her father at 8.04; and *Babytalk* at 9.12.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 *Thames news headlines*. 9.30 *For Schools*: the lives of a family of bricklayers and brickworks. 9.55 *Mark Hankey-Penley*, a story by Naomi Lewis 10.11 *Uses of computers*. 10.23 *Physics: measurement of the charge on an electron*. 10.45 *German*. 11.05 *Mathematics*: counting and sharing 11.22 *Maths connections between patterns and codes* 11.29 Part two of *Jean Anouilh's La Belle Vie*.
12.00 *Ticket on the Turn*. Village tales for children (r). 12.10 *From Preston to the Story of the Silk Dynasty*. The second programme in the series on this kind of help available to those who find they cannot cope with a wide range of problems.

Today is Jim's Story, a young alcoholic who was unable to leave his house, one of the problems units run by Turning Point.

1.00 *News at One* with Leonard Parkin 1.20 *Thames news Present* (1957) starring Tony Britton and Sylvia Sims. Drama about a Mr Everyman whose attempts to smuggle a watch through customs changes him into a different man. Directed by Pat Jackson. 2.25 *Thames news headlines* 3.30 *The Young Doctors*.
4.00 *Tickle on the Turn*. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.10 *Bill the Minder* helps his Aunt Chloe 4.20 *He-Man and Masters of the Universe* 4.45 *Dogger*, Bonzo and the Reindeer. One of a new series of adventures set in a children's home. Blockbusters. Bob.
5.15 *Holiness with another round of that general knowledge game for teenagers*.
5.45 *News 0.00 Thame news Present* with Andrew Gardner and Tina Jenkins.
6.25 *Bell Viv Taylor Gee* with the first of three programmes on mobility. This evening's programme offers advice on different types of walking sticks.
6.35 *Crossroads*. Lorraine is again annoyed by Adam Chance.
7.00 *When You Were 12*? Judith Chalmers takes a fly holiday in the Camargue. Anneka Rice continues her rail journey through Europe; and Chris Kelly is in Wiltshire, seeking farmhouse accommodation in the south of Ireland. (Oracle)
7.30 *Coronation Street*. Ken is shown what all the conflict in the Barlow household is leading to young Tracy.
8.00 *All At No 20*. Comedy series starring Maureen Lipman as the widow left with a large mortgage and a bunch of lodgers. (Oracle)
8.30 *World Action: On Your Bike*. Postponed from last week, the story of two jobless Northerners who took Mr Tebbit's advice and were looking for work elsewhere (see *Choice*).
9.00 *Taggart*. Episode one of a new drama serial. (Oracle) (see *Choice*)
10.00 *News at Ten*. Weather, news headlines.
10.30 *Snooker*. The Dulux British Open.
12.15 *Night Thoughts*.


Mark McManus as Jim Taggart (ITV 9.00pm)

● ON YER BIKE (ITV, 8.30pm), an unsympathetic synthesis of Norman Tebbit's counsel to the jobless who complained that they could not find work locally, is a pessimistic report on what happened to three Middleborough men when they did exactly what Mr Tebbit suggested. They got on their bikes and cycled to London (and pedalled straight into a brick wall). There were jobs of a sort, in the Smoke all right, but by the time the trio paid their bills they were no better off than they would have been if they had stayed on the dole up North. *World in Action* have said the not to reveal the average wage of the nation, and I won't. In any case, their destinies are still being worked out by Fate in malevolent mood, so there cannot be a

CHOICE

neat Finis as a closing title. It would be rash to suggest that the experience of these three Middleborough men is archetypal. But, given the particular circumstances of their cases (*cherchez la femme*, etc), there must a vast army of similar desperate cyclists who set off with high hopes only to return with punctured tyres.

● THE CHILDREN OF EVE (BBC 2.10pm) advances the disorienting theory that we are all descended from Kalahari apes. The fact that the separation of Man from Monkey occurred place five million years ago, offers only minimal comfort, and

theologists will have something to say about the proposition that in this oddly-located Garden of Eden, Eve had a mother.

● TAGGART (ITV, 9.00pm) seems a severed human limb all over Glasgow and there is a nasty moment when it looks as if a bit of torso will end up complementing the annual filling in the local black puddings. There is a plentiful supply of red herrings, too, in this above-average thriller serial.

● TOO CLEVER TO BE GOOD (Radio 3, 9.30pm) is a new assessment of G.B.S. His reputation as a man of the theatre emerges with far fewer bullet-holes than his standing as socialist pulpiter.

Peter Davalle

Suburban Theatre, 8.00

8.05 Concert (cont'd): Sibelius (Incidental music, Swan Lake); Nielsen (Symphony No 1), 9.00

9.05 This Week's Composer: Stanhamer. Serenade for Orchestra, Op 31; Two Symphonies, Op 32; dances, Op 26, with Tafelmusik, violin; Malcolm Birns (piano) plays the Faure Ballade and Franck's Prélude, 8.00; 9.00, Rodrigo (Fantasy for ungentlehorn); Respighi (The Fountains of Rome).

10.00 Soprano and piano: richard Margeret Field and John Yeoman (La Chanson de Venise), Routh (A Woman Young and Old), Delibes (songs including Bourgeois, Suzon), Concert of English Songs, 8.00; 9.00, Sir Charles Silvestri with solo instrumentalists. Arne (Overture in B flat), Ireland (Minuet and Elegy), Downland Suite), Ravel (Daphnis et Chloé), Pastoral for oboe, horn and strings), Vaughan Williams (Four hymns for tenor, viola and strings), Holst (Planets), Holst (Concord Gross in D major, Op 9 No 1), 10.00

10.45 Edith Vogel plays Beethoven 32 Variations in C minor, WoO 57; Sonata in C major, WoO 57; Sonata in C minor, WoO 58; Waldstein).

11.57 News, Until 12.00.

VHF only: Open University, from 6.35am to 8.55, Biology, brain and behaviour.

9.30 Too Clever to be Good: a new assessment of G.B.S. His reputation as a man of the theatre emerges with far fewer bullet-holes than his standing as socialist pulpiter.

10.15 Telemann and Bach: Telemann (Ouverture in G minor), Bach (Concerto in D minor, BWV 1052; English Concert under Pinocchio, harpsichord)

11.00 Edith Vogel plays Beethoven 32 Variations in C minor, WoO 57; Sonata in C major, WoO 58; Waldstein).

11.57 News, Until 12.00.

VHF only: Open University, from 6.35am to 8.55, Biology, brain and behaviour.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30. Sports Desk 1.05pm, 2.02, 3.02, 4.02, 5.05, 6.02, 6.45 (mt only), 9.55 6.05 Concert Party 6.50 Radio Mayflower 6.50, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30

7.00 Jimmy Young 1st 1.05pm David Jacobs (s) 2.00 Gloria Hunniford (s) 3.30 Music All The Way (s) 3.30 Music All The Way (s) 4.00 David Jacobs (s) 5.00 Michael Ball (s) 6.00 National Big Band Competition All Winners' Concert With Radio Leicester Big Band, and Midland Youth Jazz Orchestra (s) 6.30 John Leyton (s) 7.00 8.00 Sports Desk 10.00 The Monday Movie Quiz with Ray Moore 10.30 Star Sound, Nick Jackson plays a selection of 1.00 Brian Matthew (s) 1.30 Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) 1.00 Peter Dickinson present Nightlife (s) 3.05-4.00 A Little Night Music (s)

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and 11.20 midnight. 6.00am Adrian John 7.30 Mike Read 9.30 Simon Bates 12.30pm Newsbeat [Frank Farbridge] 12.45 Gary Davies 3.00 4.00 Starlight 4.30 Sport 5.00 6.00 Breakfast 6.45 Radio 1 7.00 7.30 8.00 8.30 9.00 9.30 10.00 The Sports Desk 10.00 The Monday Movie Quiz with Ray Moore 10.30 Star Sound, Nick Jackson plays a selection of 1.00 Brian Matthew (s) 1.30 Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) 1.00 Peter Dickinson present Nightlife (s) 3.05-4.00 A Little Night Music (s)

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 *Newscast*, 7.00 News, 7.45 Twenty-four Hours, 7.50 Sarah and Company, 8.00 World News, 8.00 Reflections, 8.15 Music from Anywhere, 8.30 World News, 8.88 Good Books, 8.30 Financial News, 8.40 Look Ahead, 8.45 Pebbles, 8.50 The World Today, 8.55 Good Books, 8.55 Sports Desk 10.00 The

12.45 Sports Desk 10.00 The Monday Movie Quiz with Ray Moore 10.30 Star Sound, Nick Jackson plays a selection of 1.00 Brian Matthew (s) 1.30 Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) 1.00 Peter Dickinson present Nightlife (s) 3.05-4.00 A Little Night Music (s)

Young Doctors, 3.57-4.00 TSW News, 4.52 Gus Honeyman's Magic Box, 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters, 6.00 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 Games, 11.00 12.00 Gardener for All, 10.32 Interpub 86, 11.15 Snooker, 12.15am View From This Side, 12.35 Postscript, 12.40 Weather and Close.

BORDER As London except: 1.20 Border

News, 1.30 Film: The Password is Courage (1985), 3.30-4.00 Some Like It Hot, 4.30-5.00 Sport, 5.00-5.30 Entertainment, 5.30-6.00 Mr and Mrs. 12.15 News Summary, 12.18 Close.

GRAMPIAN As London except:

1.20 First Thing, 1.20 North News, 1.30 Film: Wuthering Heights (1939), 2.00 North News, 2.25-3.00 Evening Star, 3.00-3.30 North News, 3.45-4.15 My Country in Mind, 4.15 Transatlantic Quot, 4.20-4.30 News About Britain, 12.15 Radio Newscast, 12.30-12.45 Sarah and Company, 1.00 1.45 My Country in Mind, 2.00 2.30 3.00 Review of the British Press, 2.15 Network UK, 2.20 Sports International, 2.30 News About the World, 3.30 John Peel, 4.00 Newsbeat, 4.30 English Song, 5.45 The World Today, All Times in GMT.

YOUNG DOCTORS, 3.57-4.00 TSW News, 4.52 Gus Honeyman's Magic Box, 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters, 6.00 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 Games, 11.00 12.00 Gardener for All, 10.32 Interpub 86, 11.15 Snooker, 12.15am View From This Side, 12.35 Postscript, 12.40 Weather and Close.

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REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

Life, 6.30-7.00 Mr & Mrs. 12.15 am Power, 12.20 Close.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20 Granada Reports, 1.30 Dorothy's 2.30-3.30 Granada Reports

